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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found Pages 2, 4, 14 and 15.

Nazis Drive on Leningrad; Halt on Installment Sales; Bay State Democrats Busy

The World's Day—August 16, 1941

In Russia: Leningrad Under Heavy Nazi Attacks

German offensive in Russia developed its main force around Leningrad which was threatened by attacks from three directions. [Page 7.]

Smolensk area, where the advance has long been held up, was again a center of severe fighting.

In Washington: Installment Sales Face Curb

An 18 months' limit on installment payments for a score of important products which consist of materials important to defense was proposed by the Federal Reserve Board. [Page 1.]

Defense agencies summoned 18 automobile and auto parts manufacturers to the Capital Aug. 18 to decide on curtailment of new car production.

Special advisory committees for defense activities in the pulp, paper, and publishing industries were appointed by the Office of Production Management.

White House action awaited a $7,586,895,000 defense supplementary appropriation bill passed by Congress; the bill included $750,000,000 restored from a Senate cut of $1,734,000,000.

Speaker Rayburn and House Majority Leader McCormack prepared to take vacations during the next four weeks of semi-recess in the House; they will be represented by Representatives Clifton A. Woodrum and John J. Cochran, respectively.

The Senate passed a $195,000,000 defense highway bill after Senator Vandenberg forced a $50,000,000 reduction.

The House approved legislation to provide 100 additional metropolitan police for the City of Washington.

The House completed Congressional action on legislation authorizing $244,929,800 worth of naval shore facilities.

New England: Bay State Democrats Plan Drive

Massachusetts Democrats plan unity drive to back one candidate for Governor in 1942. [Page 5.]

Work on new American Export Lines' steamer Examiner resumed following strike settlement. [Page 5.]

New England retail gas dealers stunned by Ickes order cutting gas supply 10 per cent. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt to end epoch cruise at Rockland, Maine. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: British Intercept Two Axis Ships

Axis ships, the 3,667-ton German vessel Nordeney and the 4,272-ton Italian Stella, have been "intercepted on the high seas," the British Admiralty announced.

Three British ships totaling 10,500 tons were reported by Germans to have been sunk by bombers.

French sailors, 14 in number, deserted the French food ship Ile de Ré in New York saying that they left in protest against the Pétain Government.

Turkey: Lets Italian Tanker Pass Dardanelles

Turkish permission to the Italian tanker Tarvisio to proceed to Rumania for oil through the Dardanelles was granted under condition that hereafter no more exceptions to rules will be allowed. British had vigorously protested against granting the permission.

National: G. O. P. Plans Congressional Drive

Chicago—Werner Schroeder, Republican National Committeeman from Illinois, called a meeting of the National Committee's organization committee to begin work on the Congressional campaigns of next year. The meeting will convene in Chicago Sept. 27.

In Americas: Cuba Expels Six Nazi Consuls

Havana—The Cuban State Department ordered six German consuls whose consulates have been closed for alleged improper activities to leave the country by Sept. 1.

La Paz, Bolivia—The Chamber of Deputies named a commission of eight political parties to investigate anti-Bolivian activities.

In Orient: Philippines Under Air-Raid Rules

Manila—President Quezon of the Philippines issued an executive order establishing rules to govern blackout and air raid alarm procedure.

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Tacoma Bridge Claims Settled

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 16 (AP)—Settlement of the State's Insurance claims, arising from collapse of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, for $4,000,000 cash and other considerations was disclosed yesterday by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie.

The huge suspension span broke up during a high wind last November.

In addition to the $4,000,000 cash, the State will retain all salvage, estimated at more than $250,000, and keep its interest in all remaining properties, such as piers and anchorages, valued in excess of $3,000,000.

The insurance companies originally offered $1,800,000 cash in settlement. A board of investigation appointed by the State, however, estimated replacement cost at $4,300,000. The original cost was $6,500,000.

The settlement ends litigation in which the State sought to recover $5,200,000 from 23 insurance companies.

Weather Predictions

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gas Stations Prepare to Cut Sales 10 P. C.

Rationing along Eastern Seaboard suddenly put into hands of retail dealers.

Gasoline station operators from Maine to Florida, ordered by the Federal Government to cut their sales of gasoline by 10 per cent, today apparently stood at the controls of the gasoline conservation drive.

Right into their hands was tossed the problem of saving gasoline—and thereby, tanker space—in a sudden overnight abandonment of the voluntary gasoline conservation program. The latter already had brought an 8 per cent reduction in gasoline consumption in Massachusetts and was expected to boost this during the coming week, David H. Howie, State Gasoline Conservation Director, announced.

Even Mr. Howie's statement, apparently written yesterday with no knowledge of the coming order, disclosed the surprise with which most gasoline distributors greeted the announcement. There was no inkling in the statement that the voluntary attempt would be discarded.

Waits for Orders

Effective on a Saturday, the order to reduce consumption by 10 per cent caught most distributors' offices with only a skeleton crew working. In many instances, the problem of how to abide by the order was left entirely to the station operators. Otherwise, distributing headquarters sent as many men as they had available into the field to check on what their agents were doing and to seek an efficient method of complying with the order.

Reaction of one Boston gasoline attendant to the unprecedented peacetime rationing was typical: "I don't know what to do," he said. "I guess I'll have to wait until my company tells me what to do. Until then, I'll keep on filling up every tank that pulls up to the station."

The order, issued at the request of Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Stalin Accepts Anglo-American Bid; Strategy Mapped to Destroy Naziism; Roosevelt Ending Epoch-Making Cruise

Rockland, Maine, agog over President's return from parley at sea with Churchill.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Aug. 16—President Roosevelt was landing here today, following his history-making meeting at sea with the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

For a brief few hours this fog-bound down east fishing port became one of the news centers of the world following the announcement that the President would end his momentous "vacation" cruise here.

Arrival, shortly after daybreak this morning, of the Presidential train bearing members of the White House staff, Secret Service men, and about 50 top-flight newsmen, radio announcers, and technicians, and movie newsreel men had this usually tranquil community completely agog.

Favored with an opportunity to be among the first to see the President, following his epoch meeting with Mr. Churchill, thousands of Rocklanders, summer guests, and folk from the neighboring countryside surged to the waterfront as the hour for the Chief Executive's arrival drew near.

Ready for Large Crowd

Chief of Police Arthur B. Fish made plans early today with Mayor Edward R. Veazie to cope with the large crowd and to afford adequate protection for the distinguished visitor.

The White House yacht anchored last night off North Haven and for the first time since he sailed away from the Submarine Base at New London, Conn., on Aug. 3, the President authorized the disclosure of his whereabouts.

Termination of the 13-day "mystery cruise" which produced an unprecedented meeting between the President, the British Prime

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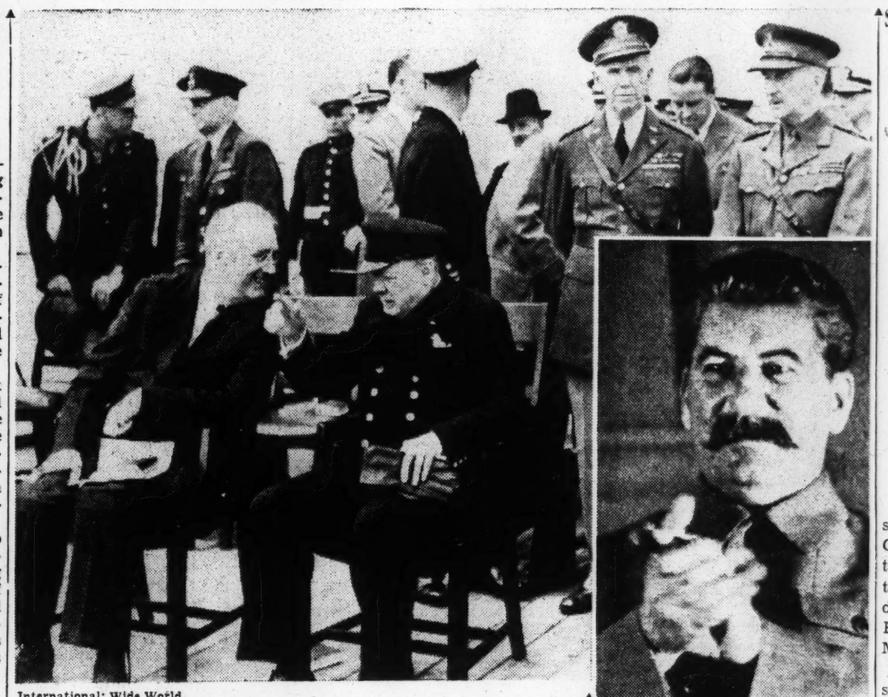


International; Wide World

What Did Churchill Tell Roosevelt?

Photograph taken Aug. 10 aboard the British warship Prince of Wales shows President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in an informal chat following church services. Standing at extreme right are Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Sir John Dreer Dill, Imperial Chief of Staff.

Text of Message to Stalin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The text of the State Department announcement of the Roosevelt-Churchill message to Joseph Stalin:

We have taken the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the report of Mr. Harry Hopkins on his return from Moscow to consult together as to how best our two countries can help your country in the splendid defense that you are making against the Nazi attack. We are at the moment co-operating to provide you with the very maximum of supplies that you most urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future.

We must now turn our minds to the consideration of a more long-term policy, since there is still a long and hard path to be traversed before there can be won that complete victory without which our efforts and sacrifices would be wasted.

The war goes on upon many fronts, and before it is over there may be further fighting fronts that will be developed. Our resources, though immense, are limited, and it must become a question as to where and when those resources can best be used to further the greatest extent our common effort. This applies equally to manufactured war supplies and to raw materials.

The needs and demands of your and our armed services can only be determined in the light of full knowledge of the many factors which must be taken into consideration in the decisions that we make.

In order that all of us may be in a position to arrive at speedy decisions as to the apportionment of our joint resources, we suggest that we prepare for a meeting to be held at Moscow, to which we would send high representatives who could discuss these matters directly with you. If this conference appeals to you, we want you to know that pending the decisions of that conference we shall continue to send supplies and material as rapidly as possible.

We realize fully how vitally important to the defeat of Hitlerism is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union, and we feel therefore that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly and immediately in this matter of planning the program for the future allocation of our joint resources.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
(Signed) Winston S. Churchill.

Curb on Installment Buying Linked to Defense Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Faced with the prospect that the current price-control bill if it passes at all will be greatly weakened, the Administration has commanded the Treasury Department to prepare a complete substitute, to be ready for introduction by Jan. 1, in the form of a gigantic deferred-savings plan reaching approximately $10,000,000,000, it is authoritatively reported today.

The innovation in the emergency economy is calculated to reconcile conflicting interests as the common denominator upon which a compromise can be effected.

Higher income groups are stubbornly contesting the price control measure sought by Leon Henderson, Head of the Price Administration and Civilian Supply, as too drastic, urging instead that the burden be directed toward the lower income groups through a tax on wages.

Ceiling on Wages

While unwilling to concede that its bill is entirely doomed, thus accounting for the absence of publicity about the impending deferred savings proposal, the Administration is realistically considering the alternative solution of setting a ceiling upon wages as of a certain date above which the increment would go into defense short-time bonds.

As outlined, the program would kill all controversy with one stone. The big price puzzle is what to do about the approximately $10,000,000,000 which will be left unequalized in the swollen national income stream annually after all deflationary measures taken to date, including the new $3,000,000,000 tax bill, have spent their force. If not equalized, this huge sum could throw the price structure out of joint and render all previous deflationary steps relatively impotent.

It could be equalized either by direct price control on a decisive scale or deferred savings of hitherto undreamed of proportions, according to government experts.

Deferred Savings

Should the price bill fail, the two major arguments raised in favor of the substitute measure are:

1. Higher income groups would warmly accept it—specifically, they would like the curtailment of price control, which is anathema in some quarters; the seeming oppor-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Close regulation of installment credit to provide for bigger down payments and an 18-months limit on installment contracts was considered today by the Federal Reserve Board in a move to block inflation.

The Board, armed with an executive order based on credit restriction powers carried over from World War days, yesterday made proposals intended for purposes of discussion. But the proposals carried the suggestion of high authority.

"It is proposed," said Marriner S. Eccles, Board Chairman, "in the initial regulations covering only a limited number of articles and applying only moderate terms, to lay a basis for such subsequent coverage and adjustment of terms as experience in this field and economic development may indicate to be necessary."

The tentative suggestions called for a minimum down payment of one third on automobiles, aircraft, boats, and motorcycles, for at least 20 per cent on radios, refrigerators, and other household appliances, and for 15 per cent on plumbing and air-conditioning units.

The proposed 18-month limit on installment terms would apply to cash loans under $1,000, and to the purchase of new and used cars, radios, planes, power boats, and household appliances.

Such restrictions, the Board hoped, would keep prices down by cutting installment buying and would curb manufacture of consumer goods which absorb materials needed for defense.

The Board's proposals were made to a group of bankers, businessmen, and dealers, who will discuss the suggestions before the issuance of regulations. The binding regulations may be issued next week.

Only installment credit was under immediate discussion; not charge accounts or loans payable in lump sums. Installment contracts already agreed upon would not be affected. While creditors were promised immunity from punishment for honest mistakes and reliance upon false written statements of customers, they would be enjoined from giving credit if they had reason to believe customers were borrowing down payments from somebody else.

Merchants and others giving installment credit would be given general licenses to continue until the end of the year, after which each would have to obtain a license from a Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

Britain's method of compulsory savings: Financial Page.

People's Choice of States Called Basis of Society

They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. . . .

—POINT Two in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the Tower of Babel shows how ancient is the problem of nationalities. Point No. 2 in the program of the Anglo-Saxon democracies for world peace shows how modern it is. That point reaffirms belief in the self-determination of nations. It means that as far as possible every national group shall be free to set up a state of its own.

The realization of this high ideal becomes difficult when nationality groups are badly mixed, as in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. There one finds many cities and provinces in which four or five such groups live side by side, each with its own language and customs.

So far, two solutions have been found for that problem. One is the creation of a new nation or unit of loyalty as in the United States, the other is permitting each nationality group to be free. Hither have migrated Germans, Rumanians, Serbs, Jews, and Hungarians from such mixed European cities as Timisoara or Subotka and all have voluntarily become Americans. They have merged old loyalties in a new loyalty. Enmities have given way to co-operation.

This is not a perfect solution, for even here, most Japanese remain Japanese, many Mexicans remain Mexican, some Germans remain Germans. Still it is the best way the world has yet found for turning Towers of Babel into symphonies.

Tried Before in Europe

Something similar to that has been tried several times in Europe, though usually with much coercion. Nineteen hundred years ago many of the small nations of the world were tending to become Roman. The process was partly due to conquest, but not altogether. And it was never complete. Still, the inhabitants of Rumania, Italy, Spain, and France did become so thoroughly Romanized that they not only remain Latin to this day, but have brought Latinity to more than half the New World.

Many centuries after Rome collapsed, a somewhat similar harmonizing agency appeared, which we may call feudalism or medievalism or ecclesiasticism. As a result of its unifying pressure, Rumanians, Croatians, Serbs, Hungarians, Poles, Austrians, Czechs were all unified, most of them in serfdom. Nationality struggles did not exist and there was no such

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Joseph Stalin
Premier of Soviet Russia

Anglo-Soviet Joint Action Involves Iran

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 16—British military circles here now admit that joint occupation by Russia and Britain of Iran is probable and explain this as necessary for strategic reasons. Iran touches not only on Russia but Afghanistan and Baluchistan, the latter a frontier Province of India.

Should the German drive across the Ukraine be successful, then a German thrust southward via Iran, unless checked by the Allies, might become a serious menace to British communications in the East.

Nazi control of the Persian Gulf would threaten the British hold on Iraq and Syria and imperil the whole of the communications in the Middle East.

For these reasons swift developments in the Iranian situation can be anticipated, and either Iran will accept joint Russo-British demands or the country will be quickly occupied by the Allied forces.

Reassurance to Turkey

For some time Turkey has been nervous regarding events in Iran and Ankara admits that the Turkish Government would like Iran to remain strictly neutral, but the Aug. 12 announcement of the joint Russo-British guarantee to Turkey assuring Ankara that both powers will respect Turkey's territorial integrity and help it militarily should it be attacked by any third power has greatly reassured the Turks.

The menace of possible Russian demands on Turkey is now removed, and although official circles refuse to commit themselves, most Turks admit that British occupation of Iran would further strengthen Turkey's own position.

Undoubtedly Turkey's position still remains delicate, especially as Turkey has a non-aggression pact with Iran whereby it is pledged to aid Iran should it be attacked.

But there is a growing feeling in Ankara that Iran will be made to see reason and accept Russo-British demands. Furthermore it is certain that Turkish diplomacy is urging Iran to behave reasonably and not create new disturbances in the Middle East.

Pledge Caused Surprise

The guarantee to Turkey by Britain and Russia caused a sensation in diplomatic circles, and is considered a diplomatic setback for Nazi diplomacy which has been trying to convince the Turks that they were menaced by Russia.

Reports that Franz von Papen, Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, left hurriedly for Berlin indicates that the Nazis were discomfited by Turkey's loyalty to Britain, and they are worried at the new failure of Nazi intrigues in Iran.

The Nazi trade drive in Turkey

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Soviet slated to join gigantic pool of military resources needed for victory.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin told the United States and British Ambassadors he is ready to "take all necessary steps" for the conferences in Moscow proposed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Stalin, after receiving the Ambassadors at the Kremlin where they delivered the joint Anglo-American note, expressed to them the thanks of the Soviet Government for the offer of "maximum aid" contained in the note and said he would expedite arrangements for the proposed conversations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Joint strategy among the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia to accomplish "final destruction of the Nazi tyranny" was marked during the ocean rendezvous of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Announcement that Soviet Russia would be expected to participate in the gigantic pool of military resources to be used to establish a basis for the eight peace aims fixed by the President and the British Prime Minister was made in London and Washington last night.

A joint personal note signed by the two chiefs of state has been dispatched to Soviet Premier Joseph V. Stalin inviting him to confer with "high representatives" of the United States and British Governments to be sent to Moscow to plan "the program for the future allocation of our joint resources."

Mr. Roosevelt was still "somewhere on the Atlantic" as the text of the note was made public.

Will Soviet Accept?

The question whether Soviet Russia could accept the eight peace points outlined by the President and Prime Minister, including the restoration of the right of self-government to those "forcibly deprived of it" was raised at Secretary of State Cordell Hull's press conference on Aug. 15. Mr. Hull expressed hope that the Soviets would accept them, describing them as "all basic principles which underlie peaceful just, and worthwhile relations between civilized nations."

While promising Russia "the very maximum of supplies that you most urgently need," the note reminded the Soviet Premier that the Russian campaign is only a part of the titanic Nazi struggle and that plans must go on for complete rout of Hitler forces no matter what the immediate outcome in Russia.

This point of view was evident in the references to "a more long-term policy," the probability of "further fighting fronts" and the "long and hard path" still to be traversed.

Announcement of the decision to ask Russia to throw all its resources into a united anti-Axis front was the first disclosure of concrete strategy agreed upon by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Churchill at sea. Most of the conversations will continue to be classed as military secrets.

Pacific Plans Veiled

No indication was given as to whether the President and Prime Minister worked out plans to have the United States become the chief defender of the Pacific and to see to it that Japan does not interfere with anti-Axis supply lines to Russia's east coast.

Decision to ask Soviet Russia to join the new supreme war council was made on the basis of first-hand reports from Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, of conversations he recently had with the Soviet Premier in Moscow.

It is considered significant that the joint note in its reference to pooling resources did not mention man power. Presumably Mr. Roosevelt told the British Prime Minister he could make no such commitment in view of congressional restrictions on his ability to send American soldiers out of the country at present.

The note speaks of resources in terms of "manufactured war supplies" and "raw materials."

Indication that the President made no commitment to the British on sending American troops to help them was further borne out in reports that Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, coming to Washington directly from the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, is telling American officials that Britain still needs munitions rather than man power from the United States.

Invisible Defense Work in Greater Boston—Its Shipbuilding and Ship Repair

What Umpires Of Army Say 'Law' on Cape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass.—The only umpire the average citizen knows is the man who "calls 'em as he sees 'em" at the ball game.

Little is known about the military umpire who rules out an entire regiment because he says it has been annihilated; who says that such a cross road or section of a town is untenable because of artillery fire; who makes it known that the Blues can advance and the Reds must fall back; who rules 250 men out of action because an innocent appearing airplane flew overhead.

Yes, an umpire in military maneuvers can do all these things—and does. If pressed he tells the Commanding Officer of the troops who may be getting the worst of it just why he made the decision.

Military Umpires "Warming Up"

And in New England the military umpire is just now coming into his own. With Army Corps maneuvers scheduled for later this month and extensive war games involving New England troops in the offing for October and November, the military umpire is going to be busy.

These umpires, detailed from the officer personnel of corps and division and from auxiliary and attached troops as well, if needed, will have the chief say as to whether division, brigade, Army Corps or Army activities are attaining results.

To the average enlisted man maneuvers are a waste of time. He is called upon to ride long miles in a truck or some other conveyance, encumbered by his field equipment. He then is ordered out of the trucks and is hiked to one point or another, fairly near at hand, where he and his outfit, detail, or gun crew get settled.

There isn't much to do from then on and probably he sleeps, uncomfortably until time for "chow." This consists either of sandwiches, with which he has been supplied by his mess sergeant, or may be a hot meal from field ranges some distance away.

When darkness falls there is a change, however. Private Buck must pack up and start on what easily may be a hike of anywhere up to 12 or 15 miles. This is not fun because it usually means finding the place by compass, ripping through underbrush, crossing rough ground and penetrating thick woods. Sometimes it means fording a stream.

When H hour arrives—generally about daybreak—and this is the Army designation of the hour of attack, the advance begins and this means, as a rule, many more miles of tough going. It is bound to be tough for troops must keep concealed.

The officers are the ones who keep at it without rest or sleep They are the ones called together for short conferences by their commanders; they are the ones who keep track of everything; where their men are as to their position in the field and also on the map, where the next meal is coming from and when.

And the umpires are always present. They have no advice to give, no proposals to make. They do not even interpret orders. Their job is to make decisions.

Flags With a Meaning

The need of umpiring in maneuvers is explained in the Umpire Manual in these words: "Actual combat involves movement, fire and physical contact of the opposing forces (shock action). Movement can and should be real, approaching service conditions closely. Fire must be simulated, or with blank ammunition, and its effect determined and indicated by umpires. Hand-to-hand combat also cannot be real and opposing troops are stopped short of physical contact. Thus, except for movement, it is necessary that tactical progress be determined and indicated by umpires based on the strength, position and fire power of the opposing units involved."

There are two classes of umpires: those with troop units and fire umpires who mark artillery fire on the ground. They are identified to all who see them by suitable markings on their uniforms and vehicles, usually a white hatband or brassard and a white flag on the vehicle.

Umpires are usually accompanied by enlisted personnel and the number is generally determined by the umpires' assignments, for illustration, for assignment to an infantry battalion, the umpire group is deemed adequate if there are five officers, and with them one chauffeur and five flag orderlies. These latter carry and display, on order of the umpire, any one of the different colored flags, each of which has a meaning.

A few of the duties of umpires follow:

a. An umpire as such has neither command nor instructional functions.

b. An umpire should avoid disclosing to troops information obtained through umpire activities and which the troops should seek with their own means.

c. Umpires restrain movement of troops in the degree necessary to prevent physical contact of opposing forces and permit proper decisions, but they do not order movement. So far as umpires are concerned, movement is either permitted or not permitted; but if permitted, it is not obligatory. Movement is either ordered by commanders or forced by the enemy.

d. Umpires will familiarize themselves with terrain restrictions. While compliance with such restrictions is a responsibility of command, umpires will assist in this connection with timely advice. In case a restriction actually is violated, the unit umpire concerned will report the circumstances to the director as soon as possible.

There is a director of umpires. He has the whole umpire business at his fingers' ends and what he says goes. He plans and conducts the maneuver, no less. Although he participates in the operations of neither of the opposing forces, he acts as the superior commander of both forces for the purpose of presenting the situation, initiating and terminating the maneuver, and giving such instructions as may be necessary. He also conducts the critic which follows the termination of the maneuver.

N. B.—There are no shouts of "Throw the umpire out!"

Wide World

Good Will at Hemisphere Camp

Mary Evelyn Dutton, Girl Scout from Portsmouth, N. H., makes it easier for Margaret MacFadden, Girl Guide from Montreal, Canada, to autograph her Western Hemisphere Encampment souvenir booklet.

Cambridge Plan E Questionnaires

Cambridge municipal election candidates in the City's forthcoming first Plan E election are being sent questionnaires by the Plan E Committee of Cambridge asking pertinent questions pertaining to their proportional representation beliefs.

The list of questions has been printed on paper of different colors for candidates for City Council, School Committee, and Assessor After questions relating to the candidate's age, education or training, business or professional experience, the candidate is queried: "Do you believe that the City of Cambridge should be administered by a professionally trained and experienced City Manager? (Please answer yes or no.)"

Other questions include, "What do you believe are the important problems facing Cambridge in the next two years," and "What solutions do you offer to these problems."

Near Billion Of Work Alone At Fore River

Greater Boston's invisible defense industry—shipbuilding and repair—has outrun all other industry here for swift expansion.

Emergency building of factories, such as is being rushed in many other cities, has largely missed metropolitan Boston. Locally there has been no sizable volume of construction of industrial plants

But in contrast with lack of expanding factories, this vicinity has taken on an outstanding job in shipbuilding, which at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy alone hits $600,000,000.

Much building has to be done to enlarge the ship facilities hereabouts. The Navy is putting in millions at the Boston Navy Yard and its South Boston extension.

Seen From Outside

Most of this new work can be seen only from the outside. Neither the Navy nor the Bethlehem Steel Co., operating the Fore River yard, allow visitors any longer. Only rarely, as when the Governors' Conference was held here, does a party get in.

What does it look like inside, and how does it sound?

New buildings stick out most visibly at South Boston, near the Army Base. New ships are most evident at Fore River. This yard is also the noisiest. The workers there keep up a steady rattle of riveting, caulking and chipping of steel plates to fit.

To start on a little roundup of Boston's main defense industry, at the entrance of the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, the fresh patch of greensward gives a misleading introduction. It is a quiet, park-like spot. Beyond come barracks, groups of sailors in white and blue, and then shops with glimpses of red hot iron showing through their windows and factory-like buildings one after another.

Various new structures are going up and in handy spots timber, girders and castiron pipes are stacked, and anchors, paravanes and other marine equipment are stored.

Latest Destroyer

Side by side the Constitution, 44-gun frigate better known as "Old Ironsides," is moored with the U. S. S. Wilkes, one of the latest destroyers. So young is the destroyer it has had only a few test trips. The "Old Ironsides" was one of the first three naval vessels built for the United States, and its victory over the British frigate Guerriere during the War of 1812, really began the American Navy, as Prof. Roger B. Merriman of Harvard sees it.

But thicker signs of boom in the ship business stick out at the Navy Yard Annex in South Boston near the Army Base. Building surges up around the drydock there, the largest in the United States.

Though Massachusetts started to put in the drydock in 1914, the Commonwealth did not outfit it, and the Navy is now rushing up the shops, power house, etc., to round out the equipment.

At Fore River

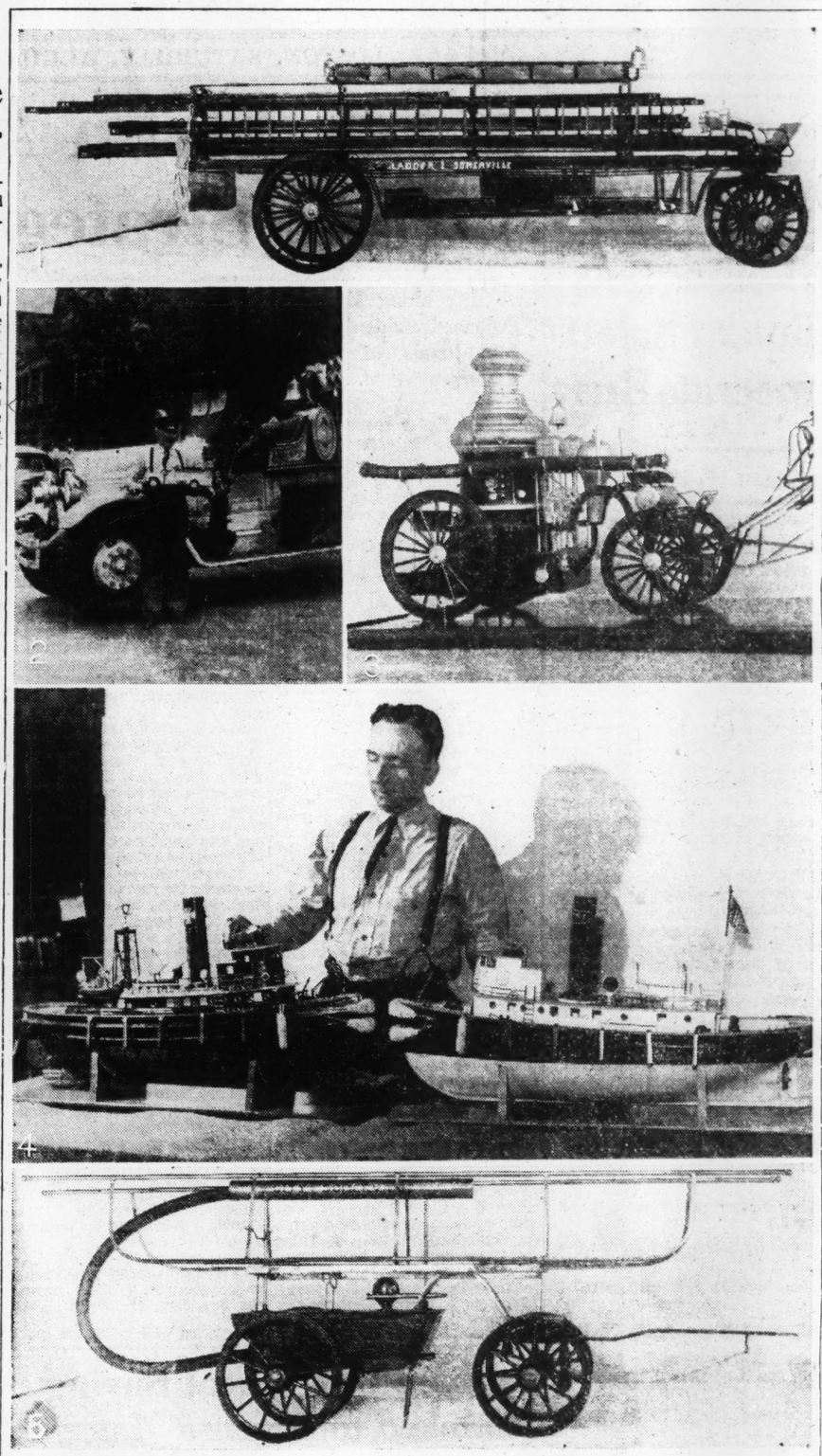
An altogether different picture is opened at the Fore River shipyard, where cruisers, tankers, freighters, a battleship, etc., are being made. From the outside the place seems hardly imposing enough to qualify as one of the major shipyards of the nation.

The keel of a cruiser is just getting started on one of the ways. This first steel work lies so low that from the road a little distance off nothing of it can be seen A few ways farther on towers the graceful prow of a cruiser due for launching this month.

If prows give but little hint of size, the side view of the battleship Massachusetts displays its huge bulk. Its dull reddish hull, higher than a house, has risen so high that launching will follow in a few months.

Ships in the making take up only a corner of the yard's great area. Much other building is going on.

Broad spaces are filled with seeming jumbles of iron shapes of one kind and another, strange to the landsman's eye. At sight of one big yard solid with freight cars and materials, a native of Quincy exclaims, "That was a hill 100 feet high and covered with scrub a year ago!"—F. W. C.



By a Staff Photographer

Advance in Fire-Fighting Equipment

(1) Scale model of Ladder 1, used at Union Square Station, Somerville, about 1900. This contained 210 feet of ladders, and the model is complete to the last detail with all equipment. (2) Edward J. Blair holds his tiny model of the Rescue Truck which he drives. (3) Model of Somerville's horse-drawn pumper, which went out of service in 1923. (4) Mr. Blair turns on the deck gun on one of his models of Boston's fire boats. (5) Model of the old hand pumper used in Somerville about 100 years ago.

Modeling Fire Apparatus Hobby of Somerville Man

Since he was a small boy, Edward J. Blair had been fascinated by fire apparatus. As he grew older, this young "sparks" went to firemen's musters at the Brockton Fair, eager for an opportunity to help man the pumpers. Furthermore, he always had been handy with tools.

So it was only natural, when he achieved his boyhood ambition and joined the Somerville Fire Department as driver of the Rescue Wagon, that he should turn his spare moments into constructing models of fire-fighting apparatus.

Some of Ed Blair's models date back to the early days of fire fighting in Somerville. The original of his pumper City of Somerville, for instance, saw service about 1842, one of the first pieces of apparatus to be used by the City. Mr Blair used a picture of the ancient pumper as a guide in constructing his scale model. It took him about three months' spare time to finish it. It was his first model and, being comparatively simple as to the amount of equipment it carried, it was one of the easiest he has made.

Complete Details

When it came to his latest model, that of the Rescue Truck which he drives, he had something more definite to go by. And this model, constructed to exact scale of one inch to the foot, took nearly six months of spare time to make.

It is complete to the last detail. Opening little hinged doors on the tiny compartments, one finds them filled with models of every imaginable piece of fire-fighting equipment. There is a smoke ejector, a chemical extinguisher, folding ladders, jacks, stretchers, traffic lights, flood lights, sprinkler kits, rubber covers, oxygen masks, life lines—even a tiny saw and an electric drill and generator.

Each piece has been turned out carefully and minutely by hand. Made of bits of brass and other scraps, about the only tools Mr. Blair used were a soldiering iron, a file, and a pair of tinners' shears. Black cords similate ropes. Gas and water shutoffs are modeled from odd bits of wood, and the treads on the tires are cut just exactly like those on the big fire truck which he drives, and which responds to every alarm in Somerville.

While most of his models are of horse-driven apparatus, Mr. Blair has not been content with copying the usual pieces of city fire-fighting equipment. With the assistance of a fellow fireman, George Invernizzi, he also has constructed a working model of one of the Boston fireboats, on a scale of one-quarter inch to the foot. This fireboat is equipped with a tiny motor, operated from dry-cell batteries, so that it not only operates in water by means of a screw propeller, but each of its seven deck guns, or pumps, shoots a fine stream of water. Tiny electric lights flash warning signals, and a miniature reproduction of the radio antenna completes the picture.

Fireboat Model

Mr. Invernizzi became interested in model building through Mr. Blair's activities, and built a copy of the fireboat Neptune, which also operates by means of a tiny motor.

Historically, the various models have significant value, since some of them carry authentic replicas of pieces of fire-fighting equipment that have become obsolete.

For instance, on his model of Somerville's Ladder No. 1, a horse-drawn vehicle used about 1900, there is a peculiar-looking hook. Picking this up, Mr. Blair explained that here, undoubtedly, was the reason why such a piece of apparatus always was referred to as a "hook and ladder." In the old days, he continued, houses generally were connected to the barn by a series of ells, sheds, and smaller buildings. "Such hooks were used to pull down these connected buildings in order to keep the fire from spreading," he said.

Doubt About U. S. In Latin America

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 16 (AP)—Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, asserted here that Latin Americans were still suspicious of the United States because the so-called good neighbor policy was preceded by a policy of "intervention for the almighty dollar."

Speaking last night at the closing session of the Housatonic Valley Conference, Dr. Duggan urged a greater extension of exchange scholarships as one means of convincing Latin Americans that the United States has no imperialistic aims.

N. E. Beauties Of Land, Ocean Spread Afar

Knowledge of New England's countryside and her people is being spread throughout the wide world, according to the New England Council, which reports that its promotion booklet, "Your New England" has been distributed to date throughout the United States and Canada. Special requests for the booklet have also come from Europe, Asia, Australia, South America, and Alaska.

Of particular help in obtaining this wide distribution for the 1941 vacation promotion were individual Council members, who undertook large mailings to friends and business acquaintances outside the area. Some firms tied "Your New England" in with their own promotion. Following is a covering letter with which the Worcester Pressed Steel Company accompanied a mailing of the booklets:

Worcester Concern Helps

"To Our Good Friends In and Out of New England: The Worcester Pressed Steel Company takes pleasure in joining with their Excellencies, the six New England Governors, in extending to you an invitation to visit our New England for your vacation this year.

"And while you are in the Old Bay State of Massachusetts enjoying the way of life so pleasantly depicted in the enclosed booklet, 'Your New England,' we hope that you will start your course through or near enough to Worcester to accept our cordial invitation to visit our plant and industrial museum."

The personalized mailings elicited unusually cordial replies, indicating a high percentage of "sales" for the region.

From Minneapolis came this reply: "I will keep the booklet in my library for future reference. I have recently thought my next vacation trip would be in New England and this may help to sell me on the proposition."

From Albany: "I could find myself happy in any of the places shown from front cover to back cover and all the places in between."

From Omaha: "I do not blame you one bit for being so proud of 'Your New England.' I have been laying for the time when I could really get back and take in more of your country."

From San Francisco

From San Francisco: "The illustrations in the booklet are really very beautiful and make one long to have the opportunity of visiting the scenes they depict."

From Kansas City: "I want to thank you for the booklet, 'Your New England,' which I have enjoyed very much. I expect to spend the greater part of August up in the hills of Vermont."

From all the letters received there was a surprising amount of knowledge shown by the writers of the attractiveness of the eastern seaboard with particular reference to New England. They brought to the New Englanders receiving them an even greater appreciation of such scenes as: Waves dashing upon the craggy coasts of Maine, slender-winged shore birds flying over Cape Cod, glimmering lakes in the White Mountains broken by the flash of a trout, and the superb storehouse of historical shrines which characterize this area.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Showers early today, followed by fair weather this afternoon. Fair tomorrow. No important change in temperature. Moderate to fresh southwest winds today, shifting to gentle, moderate northwest this forenoon.

Maine—Showers today, followed by clearing late tonight. Fair tomorrow, with no important change in temperature.

Remaining New England States—Light showers today, followed by clearing tonight. Fair tomorrow, little change in temperature

Winds—Eastport to Block Island—Fresh southwest winds today, shifting to gentle, moderate northwest this afternoon. Overcast with showers, followed by clearing in the afternoon.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh south and southwest winds today, becoming strong at times, shifting to northwest over extreme north portion this morning and central portion this afternoon. Weather overcast, with showers and local squalls over north portion this morning and over central and south portions this afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	76	New Orleans	84	94
Chicago	65	82	New York	72	78
Denver	69	83	Norfolk	75	86
Kansas City	..	..	Philadelphia	72	81
Los Angeles	70	..	St. Louis	67	92
Miami	81	95	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	66	80	Washington	74	84

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 16.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:03 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:37 a. m.; height 7.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:57 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 8:32 a. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:15 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:14 p. m. Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hub Auxiliary Port for Army

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Designation of three eastern ports by the United States Army as auxiliary ports to the Army base at Brooklyn was announced yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Jacob A. Blankenship, Public Relations Officer at the Brooklyn base.

He said the ports, which would facilitate the movement of supplies and troops, were Boston, Norfolk, and Charleston. They will be under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commanding officer of the New York Port of Embarkation.

Under the plan, the Army will have a pier and a wharf at Boston, two piers at Norfolk and two wharves at Charleston. The Brooklyn base has been heavily taxed recently.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "English Rooms and Paintings." Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

August FUR Sale

Province of Quebec BEAVERS

In tune with the trend for Brown furs as well as the trend for simpler fashions, our beautiful lustrous beaver coats this season have smaller collars, smoother shoulders, and straighter slimmer silhouette. Like all our fur coats, they have been made according to our rigid specifications, dependable in fashion, quality and workmanship. Prices range from $525* for jackets to $865* for princess coats. Other fur coats from lapins at $67.50* to minks at $2500*.

sketched: 7/8-length boxy swagger in size 14, $650.*

Sixth Floor

*plus any Federal tax hereafter imposed which applies to the sale of this merchandise

Fur coats purchased in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Budget payments may be arranged.

Stearns
BOSTON

we have made exceptional preparations to supply our customers with

TRUHU PRINTED SILKS

at a price still comparable with last season's price for similar merchandise

$1.85 Yard

Without taking advantage of the increase in silk prices, we now offer these brand-new washable silks at a "thrift" price that we can maintain while our present supply lasts. They are the kind of prints that can be made up now into vacation dresses or set aside to be made into cruise clothes later. They are all pure-dye pure silks in patterns exclusive with us in Boston. Designs for the most part are small in medium and pastel monotones and multi-colors.

yard goods, second floor

Stearns
BOSTON

Live In Wellesley

CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING AND RAPID TRANSPORTATION

BERKELEY COURT
APARTMENTS

312 Washington Street
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
HEATED BY GAS
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT
IN BUILDING

APPLY
Supt. on Premises
Wellesley 3697

RENTING AGENT
Harold C. Wiswall
Wellesley 2600

Democracy in Guatemala: A 'Paternalistic Republic'

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twelfth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—Mexico's peninsula is a giant hook curled half way around Mexico's gulf. A long, fairly narrow, and very mountainous strip of land runs from the hook down to South America. This strip is divided among six Central American states, the first of which, Guatemala, is one of the most picturesque lands in the Western Hemisphere.

Guatemala extends from ocean to ocean, is about the size of Ohio, and has 3,200,000 inhabitants. It is called a republic, observes the forms of democracy, and is under the domination of the Liberal-Progressive Party, whose chief is General George Ubico. Since 1931, General Ubico has also been President and ruler of Guatemala. He is a Liberal-Progressive autocrat.

Each year there is held here in the capital of the Republic a big national celebration, which centers about Army Day and has come to be devoted principally to the exaltation of patriotism, militarism, and President Ubico. Large and beautiful Mars Field is the scene of the festivities. It is kept in excellent condition, is covered with soft green grass, has well roofed grandstands on one side, a rather comical but very convenient reviewing stand at one end, and a not unimposing military school at the other. The guests in the reviewing stand can look out over the field and city to a splendid, exalted, symmetrical snow-capped volcano.

Army on Parade

This year I was one of the guests at the military parade and during a long half day watched General Ubico's army maneuver. First, the ladinos, or half-breeds, performed, then the Indians, called officially indigenos. There was a little cavalry, a hundred military and police motorcycles, a few trucks. The exercises showed a good deal of careful training and the program was smoothly carried out. The observer gained the impression that President Ubico's army is the best in Central America.

Naturally, when vast and terrible armies were sweeping over continents, consuming one another, devouring cities and wiping out states, one felt sad to see these youths play at war on an idyllic greensward, with their mothers and fathers applauding from the grandstands. At first sight it appeared unreal and operatic. On second thought, however, it seemed extremely vital, indeed the most vital thing in Guatemala.

This State rests on the army, the police force, and General Ubico. The President-General-Dictator has served 10 years, and has two more years in office. But now he is being renominated for a term that will last until 1949. That military parade was a part of the elaborate rite of re-self-appointment.

Democracy in the Making?

Such a government seems to be a strange form of democracy and such a state a strange republic. But a sincere advocate of self-government and a devoted friend of common people should not be rash or hasty or doctrinaire in his judgments. Perhaps this is the nearest to democracy that government can attain here, for the present, and maybe it is part of the road toward eventual democracy. Perhaps General Ubico is carrying out the will of the nation.

However, certain things are very evident. One is that Guatemala is a police state. You detect that the moment you cross the river from Mexico into Guatemala. In Mexico the traveler is subjected to no more police supervision than in the United States. You may pass the whole length of the country from Texas to Tapachula in every sort of vehicle, stopping in every kind of hotel, and if you refrain from disturbing the peace, no policeman will ask you who you are, where you are going, or why. But the moment you step into Guatemala, police control begins.

You may not enter or leave any Guatemalan town without being asked to show your papers. In fact, every chauffeur, when he starts on a trip with sedan or bus, must prepare many identical lists of his passengers and hand a copy to police posts all along the route. And he must arrive at the designated destination with the designated passengers.

Nation of Policemen

On reaching Guatemala City, the visitor is immediately struck by the number of policemen. There is one, perched on a little platform, at every street intersection. They remain there during the whole of the day and most of the night. Long after the traffic, never very torrential, has dwindled to trickles, the policemen continue their vigil. And those are only the men you see; the number of police you don't see is also very large.

In addition, there is a numerous and very agile motorized police patrol on the highways. All men in the police service are very carefully picked, and they are among the highest paid of all government officials.

Another aspect of Guatemala City that makes a strong initial impression on the visitor is the fortress in the middle of town facing the main square. It has high thick walls, turrets, towers, and narrow slits for rifle barrels or machine guns. Every hour of the day and night armed watchmen pace back and forth on its walls and peer from its lookouts. It is like a penitentiary—with the whole city in it. The citizens are under guard. Sometimes, as you stroll through the park or hasten down a street, you may happen to look up and discover a man with a rifle gazing intently at you.

Every Guatemala city is built about a fortress. These are formidable, picturesque, well manned, well supplied, and ready for instant action.

Police Keep Watch

An elaborate system of telephone, telegraph and radio stations keeps the President in immediate and constant touch with every village in the Republic. One may say that General Ubico watches his Nation rise in the morning and sends it to bed at night; he knows the coming in and going out of every man or woman in his State, and is kept informed about the acts of every guest in every inn, hotel, and boarding house in the land.

It goes without saying that surveillance is exercised over the press, radio, and public meetings. The regime may not be publicly attacked, and not even privately unless a detective slips up. The imposing military parade on Mars Field was to remind the Guatemalans of this control. They crowded to the parade grounds to see it and seemed proud of what they saw.

Such, very objectively stated, is the foundation on which Guatemala rests, such are the bonds holding it together and preventing disorder.

Two Distinct Nations

Is that not Naziism? The Government's friends say it is paternalism, exercised in the interests of democracy. This democratic motivation may be a trick, a sort of frosting to a bitter cake, but the spiritual difference between this regime and totalitarianism may be very vital. President Ubico does not ridicule democracy, but exalts it. He preaches liberalism. He extols self-government, lauds reforms, champions changes benefiting the people. It is in the name of progressive democracy that he exercises coercion.

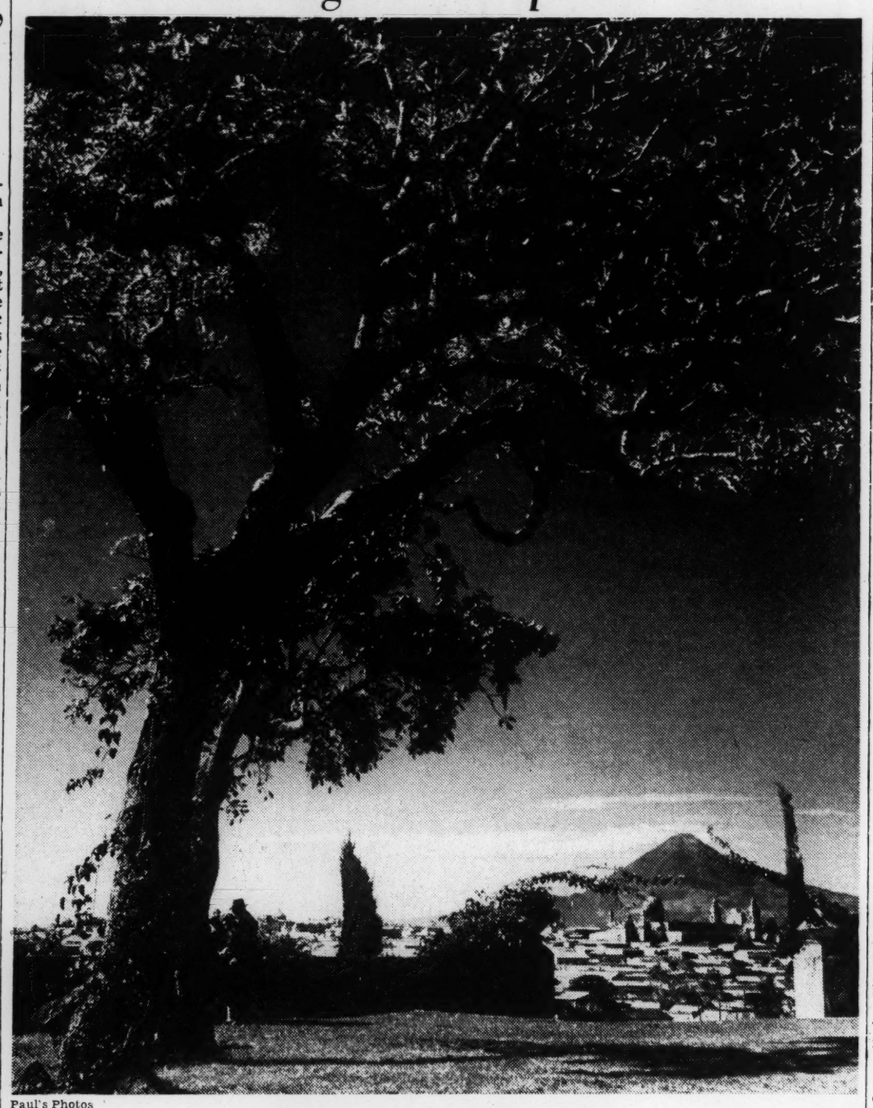
Whether or not such methods are indispensable to government here this writer will not venture to say. But he will point out that the inhabitants of Guatemala constitute two distinct nations, the ladinos and the Indians, with the latter forming the majority. Most of these Indians have been very ignorant, inexperienced, and primitive. They take almost no part in politics. They rather abhor the State and want to be left alone. Could they really exercise social control and give political directions?

It must be remembered, too, that for decades Central America was constantly in the throes of revolutions. Such disorder made all progress impossible. When several factions use guns on each other, that may indicate some freedom, but it makes ordered life and sound improvements impossible. Constant revolutions consume a nation.

Beside this, there are a large number of foreigners in Guatemala. With ignorant Indians forming the mass of the population, and with the rest divided into fighting groups, foreigners might have dominated the country. In fact, they did for centuries.

President Ubico has set out to overcome those handicaps by imposing order. He has felt order was the first essential. He has established tranquillity and hard work as the foundation of government, and on it tried to build a good State bringing benefit to all the people, including Indians. His administration is honest, efficient, and public spirited. Guatemala's ship of state may look like a war ship, but it is clean, comfortable and orderly, and sails steadily on.

On the Edge of the Spanish Main



Paul's Photos

Camera View of Guatemala City

This is the largest city in the largest country of Central America. It is clean, well-paved, well-lighted, and orderly. It contains fine public buildings, excellent schools, and attractive homes.

Collection of Overdue Bills an Art

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Twelfth in a Series of Thirty Articles

The collection of overdue bills, loans, and installments requires businesslike, intelligent, and experienced methods. Promptness, tact, persistence, and co-operation are all helpful when it comes to collecting the overdue sum of money.

Either of two extremes of action should be avoided, for either one is likely to jeopardize the loan, as well, possibly, as to endanger future loans. To crack down on the debtor the instant he fails to make a payment on time will probably offend him. It may set him stubbornly to trying to evade payment or to making collection as difficult and unpleasant for you as possible

But, on the other hand, to assume that the money is going to be paid eventually without reminder of the lapse is to court similar defaults in the future and the possible loss of the loan. A prompt but courteous reminder of the amount and due date of payment should be given the debtor within a very few days after the default. Assume that the check has been missent or mislaid and you will avoid giving offense.

If the delay has been due to unavoidable circumstances, get the debtor to state as nearly as possible when he will remit. Then be on hand to receive payment, or, if it is to be sent, be very prompt in checking up with him this time in case he doesn't arrive.

If the delinquency continues or is repeated, have a frank talk with the debtor to see what the trouble really is and if some co-operation on your part will help him straighten it out. Whatever the exigencies, the time to prevent trouble is at the beginning. If you can get the debtor to make at least a part payment and to set a definite time for making up the difference, it is much better than letting the whole bill or installment go. Often he will have part of it on hand, but will hesitate to offer less than the full amount.

Giving of Security

Remember, too, that the giving of security to protect the obligation represented by a note does not relieve the debtor of the necessity of paying the note. Sale of mortgaged or pledged property does not extinguish the obligation unless the proceeds of the sale are sufficient to cover principal, interest, and the expenses of the sale. Too many debtors ignorantly believe the sale relieves them of paying any balance on the note.

Should you be unable to collect money on a note or bill before it will be barred by the statute of limitations, you must take steps to prevent it from becoming outlawed. Get the debtor to give you another note. Or if the obligation is not evidenced by a writing, get the debtor to give you a written acknowledgment of the debt. This will prevent its being outlawed for some years and will enable you to sue, if necessary.

But if he refuses, you must bring suit before the outlaw date. This will immediately save the obligation from being barred by law. Get judgment on your suit, and this will not only give you a number of years in which to collect (by execution on the debtor's property, for example), but will itself draw interest.

If you cannot yourself collect the bill, be cautious about placing it with a collection agency. Some agencies are honest and efficient, but according to my experience many others are of a character of which it is necessary to beware. If the bill is of sufficient size, it is better to have an attorney handle it. But if it is too small or you cannot make satisfactory arrangements with an attorney, ask his advice or that of merchants or other business acquaintances as to what collection agency to employ.

Have It Understood

Then have it understood in advance what charge is to be made. Many agencies charge 50 per cent of amounts collected. Some of them make a charge before undertaking collection. I have known of contracts for collection under which the agency could actually charge the creditor more than the total amount involved in the claim! At all events, they will charge much more than will a reputable lawyer.

Do not assign the bill to the collectors, but let them have it only as your agents for collection. Obtain a written memorandum that if the bill is not collected within a certain reasonable length of time—say, six months—you may have the bill returned to you on your request, and without fee. You may, of course, decide to let the agency continue at the end of that time, but the agreement will protect you against having the bill kept an unreasonable time—or permanently.

Some States have what are called small claims courts. In such a court you can bring suit at a nominal cost—possibly only a dollar—without the services of an attorney and without having to have legal papers drawn by anyone other than the clerk of the court.

By this proceeding, you can bring the debtor into court, or secure judgment by default if he fails to appear. If there is a dispute over the claim, there will be an informal trial, but neither plaintiff nor defendant can be represented by an attorney. You may, in effect, act as your own attorney, examining witnesses who may be called, and cross-examining the defendant and his witnesses. The judge will assist both sides in bringing out as nearly as he can the true situation.

If your claim slightly exceeds $50, or whatever amount is the maximum permitted in the small claims court, you can sue for $50 and let the balance go. This may be worth doing under all the circumstances, particularly if you are not suing on a note which calls for the payment of attorneys' fees.

If you undertake to remind a debtor by correspondence of amounts he owes you, avoid the use of a postal card, for that is against United States postal regulations.

Nickel-in-Slot Doorbell

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (AP)—Troubled with unwelcome guests? A nickel-in-the-slot doorbell, guaranteed not to ring unless a coin is inserted, has been designed to discourage them. It will be on display at a meeting of the Inventors of America here Monday night.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mademoiselle Hats Exclusive with Chandler's

Backdrop Hats

5.75

Dramatic newness for your first into-Autumn hats! Face-framing felts with a backdrop to curtain the smooth nape of your neck. Try them on and see for yourself how excitingly new and different they look.

Second Floor

Chandler's
BOSTON

Reliance on Oceans Barred by Seversky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—In a few years, the United States "will be as vulnerable to hostile air power as are the British Isles today," according to Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, internationally known aviation expert. The Atlantic will be no more protection than the English Channel, Major de Seversky declared in an address radiocast last night under the auspices of Fight for Freedom.

"The only protection will be in the size and quality of our own American air power," he declared. "To rest back complacently on our oceans is no more wise than relying on a Maginot Line and may prove no less disastrous."

Major de Seversky viewed the war in Europe and Asia as developing primarily into an air conflict with victory ultimately on the side of the superior air power.

"Even the crucial Battle of the Atlantic—the blockade and the counterblockade—has become a question of competing aviation strengths," he continued. "In that duel of aviation the British Empire, plus the United States, add up to an aeronautical potential definitely outweighing Germany's.

"Already there are indications that the British-American aircraft production is catching up with Germany's, and it is only a matter of time, unless some major accident intervenes, before Hitler will be outstripped in this race."

A Clearance
SALE

615 Men's Business Suits:
Were $45 to $75 . . . $39 to $63

208 Young Men's Suits:
Were $35 to $55 . . . $31 to $47

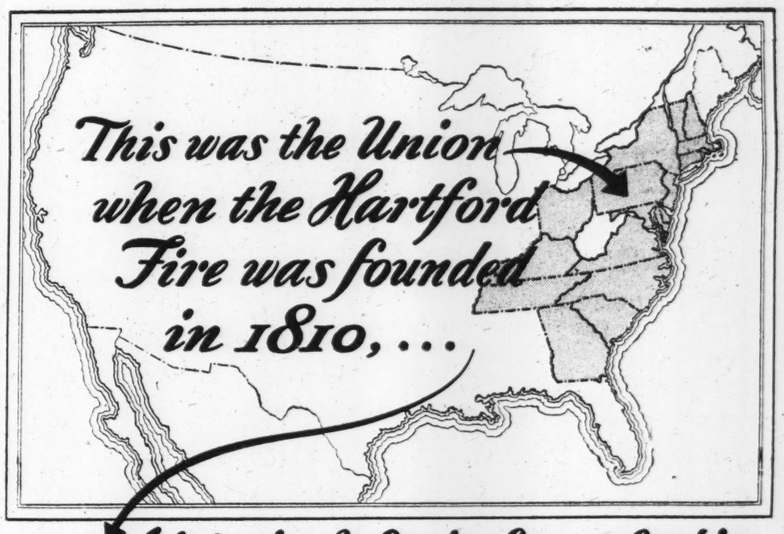
87 Tropical Worsted Suits: (2 and 3 pcs.)
24 Were $35 to $40 . NOW $31
63 Were $45 to $55 . NOW $39

55 Sport Jackets:
Were $20 to $40 . . NOW $15 to $29

It's the balance of our entire Spring and Summer stock . . . all sizes, styles, colors and weaves are well represented . . . In some cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Standard protection
CAPITAL STOCK COMPANY INSURANCE



. . . a historical fact of comforting significance to you TODAY

You will find reassurance in considering that when the Hartford Fire Insurance Company was founded in 1810 our country was a small, loosely knit union of uncertain existence.

Our forefathers of those days knew that the young nation and its institutions must be built on solid foundations in order that they might survive the test of time. That they have grown and prospered—that they have safely emerged from every crucial test imposed on them by the years—is a continuing demonstration of the wisdom of their founders and of the determination of successive generations that the American Way of living shall be preserved.

During periods which involve huge conflagration losses or in the depression years following wars or panics, the test of time is particularly crucial in the life of a company like the Hartford Fire.

Obviously, Hartford insurance *is tested insurance* for time repeatedly has brought these tests—from each the Hartford has emerged stronger and better equipped to serve the property owners of the nation. Since 1810, it has met every obligation to its policyholders promptly and in cash.

This time-testing of the Hartford Fire has comforting significance to you today because the past is a safe index to future performance—you can insure your property in the Hartford with peace of mind confident that, whatever the future brings, your loss can and will be paid.

Get in touch with your Hartford Agent—it is easy—you can locate him by asking Western Union for his name.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
HARTFORD Founded 1810 CONNECTICUT

Congressional Experts Plan Tour to Study New England Farm Problems

Democrats to Put Full Power Back of One Man for Governor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mobilization of Democrats throughout Massachusetts into a single-purposed party with only one candidate for Governor in 1942 is already under way.

Hoping to attain unity in an effort to dislodge Republican control of State offices, Democratic leaders have planned a series of caucus luncheons to take place in all sections of the State. The work done at these meetings is expected to bear fruit at the meeting in Boston early in 1942.

Plans for party solidarity were disclosed by John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader in the State House of Representatives Younger elements of the party are spark plugging the move for unity and have demanded that recognized leaders "get together," he said.

Kept out of the Chief Executive's Office by a narrow margin last year, the Democrats are overlooking no means of obtaining their objective in the coming election One candidate will be agreed upon, if possible, at the Boston meeting expected to take place next February, Representative Troy stated.

Will Get Full Party Support

The entire strength of the party will be thrown behind this choice in a campaign to wrest State-domination from the G. O. P., he added.

Advantages from early agreement in the Party upon their gubernatorial candidate are obvious. Both parties have been the victims of warring factions right up to the night before election Harnessing the power of either party behind a single candidate is considered practically half the distance to the goal.

Mr. Troy said he had obtained checklists of Democratic city, county and town officials throughout the State to be used to check off every community where one of the preliminary caucuses could be held. Recent campaigns have shown the value of the political strongholds in the field. One of the weaknesses of the Democratic organization in the past election was the apparent obliviousness of party headquarters to the local campaigns and their following.

Young Democrats Uneasy

In areas where these preliminary meetings are held, delegates will be selected for the meeting in Boston, Mr. Troy said. The delegates are expected to present the sentiment of their communities to the Boston parley, where it is hoped they will be able to agree on one candidate.

Indications that the younger members of the Democratic Party are restless, and may turn from accepted leaders to a candidate they feel can unify the organization for a successful campaign made the caucuses necessary, said the Minority Leader. The threat that the junior Democrats might "pull a Willkie" apparently galvanized their elders into action.

Meanwhile, reports have grown stronger that last year's candidate, former State Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, who missed election by a pin-point, will be a candidate for nomination again in 1942.

Shipping Warned Of Brazil Mines

American shipping was warned today by the United States Hydrographic Office in the Custom House to use extreme caution when off the coast of Brazil. Information from a reliable source had reached this branch of the Navy Department, it was stated, that mines are drifting loose in that area.

It is not known whether these had drifted across the Atlantic from Europe, or if they are Brazil-laid mines which had broken loose, or if they possibly had been planted by German or Italian "fifth columnists."

On Way to New England Fishing Fleet

This dramatic "shot" of a launching was taken at the Lorain, Ohio, shipyards of the American Shipbuilding Company when the trawler Drift joined the North Atlantic 40-Fathom Fleet of General Seafoods Corporation. Another trawler for the same fleet was launched recently at the Cleveland, Ohio, yard of the company.

Freighter, Delayed by Strike, Soon Ready for Quincy Trials

Log of the Port of Boston

Work of completing the new American Export Lines' steamer Examiner is finally under way at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., after a delay of several months.

Launched Nov. 16, 1940, the work of finishing the vessel should have been finished within three months, but a strike in the midwestern plant that was to furnish the machinery for the Examiner, tied up the completion of the ship, and caused a delay of about seven months.

The freighter was due to put into active service on the Boston-New York-India run of the American Export Lines, early in 1941. It is now expected to have the craft ready for trials early next month.

Unusual interest is centered in the Examiner, in that the machinery is to be a radical innovation in steamship engine design, calculated to result in marked fuel economies. The engines are to be a pioneering step in adaptation of high pressure re-heat power for ships, similar to that used in power houses, but said to be the first time attempted aboard ship.

The Examiner is the eighth and last of a group of fast, modern, freighters built at Fore River for the American Export Lines for their India route, the rest of which are all in active service, a part of the company's $30,000,000 building program.

Ship Repairs Progress

Work of repairing the sabotage damage done to the machinery and equipment of the German tanker Pauline Friederich is progressing rapidly at an East Boston repair yard. Considerable other work, too, is being done, to modernize and improve the equipment of the vessel, it is understood in shipping circles. The vessel is expected to be ready for service early in September, following expenditure of upwards of $200,000. She was tied up at Boston for more than 18 months before being seized by the United States Coast Guard.

Guard Needs Boats

Small boats are needed by the United States Coast Guard to relieve the pressure of demand for all sorts of services that the Coast Guard finds it necessary to perform as part of the national defense program, and their normal multifarious duties.

Lieut.-Commander Leon H. Morine, in charge of the Coast Guard Reserve, as well as the Auxiliary, said today that any member of the Auxiliary may offer his vessel to the Coast Guard Reserve for a specified period, such as six months to a year, and that he may serve on it himself as a temporary Reservist, if he so elects, and can meet Coast Guard requirements. Such vessels will be used in guard duty, patrol work inshore and in general Coast Guard functions.

New Tanker Ready

Launched secretly just before Memorial Day, the steel oil tanker Sinclair Opaline, one of four building at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, for the Sinclair Refining Company, has been completed and is ready for service under the American flag. The vessel is of 7,874 gross tons, and measures 452.6 feet long, 63.6 feet beam, and 34.3 feet depth of hold, with steam-turbine propulsion. She is expected to follow the route of the former Danish tanker Emma Maersk, recently taken over by the Maritime Commission, put under the Panamanian flag and sent from Boston direct to oil-loading ports in the West Indies.

Aid to Exporters

With a view to aiding exporters who have difficulty in shipping specially manufactured goods during the quarter in which they have made application for such shipment, the British Consulate General at Boston announces special arrangements involving the issue of "provisional navicerts."

Applications for such documents —the "passports" for merchandise —will be accepted to cover shipment during any three-month period in which applicants are sure of obtaining delivery of the goods they wish to ship. If application is approved the shipper may claim the navicert during the quarter specified.

Koussevitzky At Tanglewood Lauds America

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—A Russian-born conductor interrupted American Army bandsmen long enough last night to tell an audience of approximately 8,000 persons that the open hand of America held "the torch of freedom against the clenched, threatening fist of despotism."

Flushed with emotion, Serge Koussevitzky, recently admitted to American citizenship, directed 250 soldier-musicians from Camp Devens in Sousa's "Semper Fidelis" and "Stars and Stripes, Forever" before halting to say:

"We are witnessing, and in some degree we participate in, the act of stretching a hand of hope and help across the ocean—the open hand of America holding the torch of freedom against the clenched, threatening first of despotism and destruction."

Dr. Koussevitzy directed the martial music which opened a five-hour program in the spacious Tanglewood shed to aid British Relief and the United Service Organizations.

Unable to attend because of pressure of duties in Washington, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in a prepared speech read for him, asserted:

"Here, I would think, is an example, and I know that it does not stand alone, both of devotion and sacrifice freely offered which should inspire us all who believe in those principles just expressed in such arresting language on behalf of our two Nations by the President and the Prime Minister."

Visiting Group Will Use Bus for 'School'

Uncle Sam's congressmen are going to school.

At a time when students in many parts of the country are cramming everything possible into the few remaining weeks of their vacations, more than a score of agricultural-minded House members from Washington will start off bright and early Monday morning for an intensive study of New England farm problems.

Armed with a load of textbooks, covering practically every phase of agricultural life in the northeastern United States, they will pursue their studies under the guidance of six teachers—all State Commissioners of Agriculture.

During their five-day tour of New England, which presages similar fact-finding tours in Oklahoma and Nebraska, the visiting congressmen will stop overnight at two State Agricultural Colleges—at Durham, N. H., and Amherst, Mass. They also will spend some time at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston. But, for the most part, their "little red schoolhouse" will be a big Boston & Maine streamlined bus.

Side Trips Planned

This bus, in a way, will act as the "mother ship" in a motorcade made up of State police cars, motorcycles, and private automobiles. From time to time, during their intensive studies, the congressmen will use the latter to take various field trips by way of bringing them into closer contact with particular farm problems of interest.

For the first time in history, New England agriculture will be on parade before visiting congressmen, who are scheduled to arrive in Boston Sunday evening.

First official word from members of the party will be through a radio interview on the "Farmers' Almanac of the Air" program of WEEI from 6 to 6:25 a. m., Monday. At this time Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas and Representative Fred L. Crawford of Michigan will be interviewed by Louis A. Webster, Director of the Division of Markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Then, under State police escort, the fleet of cars and the "school bus" will leave the Statler Hotel at 10 a. m. Besides the 31 members of the Congressional party, there will be a number of New England agricultural leaders in the group, including Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture William Casey, and Leavitt C. Parsons, Editor of the New England Poultryman. Mr. Parsons has been largely instrumental in arranging details of the study trip.

© Bachrach

Clifford R. Hope

Representative from Kansas who will head a tour of Congressional agricultural leaders studying New England farm problems next week.

Cross State Line

Historic Lexington and Concord will come first. Then the party will view the extensive apple plantings of the famed Nashoba district, and the 100-acre vegetable farm of Sheridan Brothers, in Littleton. After that, under the guidance of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers—who has taken over the chairmanship of the ladies' committee of the group—the Congressional party will tour many of the industrial and defense highpoints of Mrs. Rogers' own bailiwick in Lowell and other parts of Middlesex County.

Mrs. Rogers will accompany her fellow House members to the State line, where they will be greeted by New Hampshire's Commissioner of Agriculture, Andrew L. Felker. There, also, they will change from Massachusetts to New Hampshire motorcycle State Police escort, and proceed to Nashua for luncheon at the Nashua Country Club.

Monday afternoon, the party will visit the Spizzerinktum Farm of Andrew Christie of Kingston, N. H., President of the New England Fresh Egg Institute, and other poultry plants in Kingston and Hudson. Here they will learn, among other things, how poultrymen raise 50,000 birds on a single plant.

Turning from poultry, for the moment, the lessons will dwell on apple growing, and the congressmen will be taken on an extensive tour of the Apple Crest Orchard of Walter Farmer at Hampton Falls. Dinner time will find the group at the State University at Durham, where Fred Engelhardt, President, has promised them New Hampshire broilers.

During the evening, there will be an oportunity to hear suggestions for the improvement in agricultural conditions in New England, principally in the poultry industry.

Long Picketing At End in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Weary pickets, who have paraded daily for four and a half years in front of the Hope Theater, ended their vigil today.

Announcement that the small neighborhood theater had been sold brought from Edwin W. Anthony, President of Local 223, International Alliance of Theatrical Employees and Motion Picture Operators, orders to cease picketing. He said the union had no quarrel with the new owner.

Origin of the strike became clouded over the years, but the union contended motion picture operators at the theater attempted to organize a new union. Max Nathanson, the owner, asserted that the picketing followed his refusal to discharge house musicians, who he claimed, were union members.

What Will You Offer For N. H. Neighborhood?

GUILD, N. H., Aug. 16 (AP)—Want to buy a neighborhood amid the hills of old New Hampshire? The Dorr Woolen Company is placing on the auction block today 25 dwellings, a village post-office building, and a number of lots, constituting a major section of this small mill town near Newport.

The company decided to auction the property because it maintains that new road systems no longer make it necessary to maintain dwellings for its employees.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:05, 5:45, 9:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hongkong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade," 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Harvests for Tomorrow," "Information Please," "Crisis in the Pacific," "Mickey Mouse Cartoon," "Travel the Caribbean," "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the perfect Crime.' Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper "Roar of the Press." Continuous from 1-11.

Telexip—
Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. "U. S. Naval Maneuvers," "Information Please," "Rural New England," "Russ Morgan's Band," Color cartoons and 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "Blackmail," Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche, 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 7:55. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25.

Uptown—
"The Reluctant Dragon," 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney, 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON-Capitol: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall, 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert, 2 and 8.
Regent: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Murder Among Friends," John Hubbard and M. Weaver. Continuous from 1:30.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Big Store," Marx Brothers, Tony Martin, 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon," 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington," 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner, 4:19, 7:57. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvin Douglas, 2:34, 6:14, 9:34.
Cleveland: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. Continuous from 2.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and M. O'Sullivan. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. Continuous from 1.
Harvard: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Pirates on Horseback," W. Boyd and Russell Hayden. 2 and 7:45.
University: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington," 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. "March of Time," 2:50, 6:20, 9:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 2, Evening, 7-11.
Strand: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 2:46, 6:28, 9:54. "Manhunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. 1, 4:42, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Devildogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, 2, 4:33, 7:06, 9:35. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 3:28, 6:01, 8:34.
Park: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends."

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes," 1:50 and 7:45

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane, 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. 3:55, 7:30, 10:25.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Stanley and Livingstone," Spencer Tracy. "Federal Fugitives." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 2, 5:10, 8:2.
Maplewood: "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 5:15, 8:24. "Joy of Living," Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:13, 6:23, 9:32.
Mystic: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Outlaws of the Panhandle." 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. 12:30, 4:21, 8:05. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 2:27, 6:28, 10:02.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "I Wanted Wings" Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Remedy for Riches." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:20. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devildogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. "I Was a Prisoner on Devils Island," Sally Eilers and Donald Woods.
Strand: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick.

REVERE—Boulevard: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone, "Under Age," Nan Grey. 2 and 8.
Revere: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Under Age," Nan Grey. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Emergency Landing," Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Reaching for the Sun," Ellen Drew and Joel McCrea. 2 and 8.
Central: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "City of Missing Girls." "I'll Sell My Life," 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. Sally Gray. 2:09, 8:09. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:23, 9:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Charter Pilot," Nolan Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Next Time We Love," Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:37, 8:07. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

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CORINNE: Elasticized suede $6.95
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HERE'S HOW TO SAVE GAS . . . ENJOY HEALTHFUL EXERCISE
BICYCLES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

FLEET WING DE LUXE
Boys' and Girls' Fully Equipped
$29.95
$4.00 Down, Budget the Balance

Know how it feels to own the best bike in your neighborhood. See the unusual Fleet Wing features at this price. This super-special model has an electric headlight, streamlined luggage carrier with rear reflector, white sidewall balloon tires with innertubes, streamlined tank, New Departure coaster brake, and many other superior construction features.

GIRLS' ENGLISH BICYCLES
ABERDALE $39.95
RUDGE WHITWORTH $49.95
(Appointment to the King)
Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear, 2 wheel caliper hand brakes. Aberdale has oil bath chain case, lubricates chain, protects clothes. Rudge has "True-Poise" riding position to minimize energy output.

SUPER-DE LUXE FLEET WING
$32.50
Fully equipped super special model with white side wall balloon tires and no-shock spring fork. And many other features. Boys' and girls' models.

FLEET WING SPECIAL
$26.95
Fully equipped model with balloon tires, torpedo type electric headlight and many other features. The big value bike. Boys' and girls' models.

JORDAN'S—SPORTING GOODS CENTER—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Is This the Turning Point of the War in Favor of Democracies?

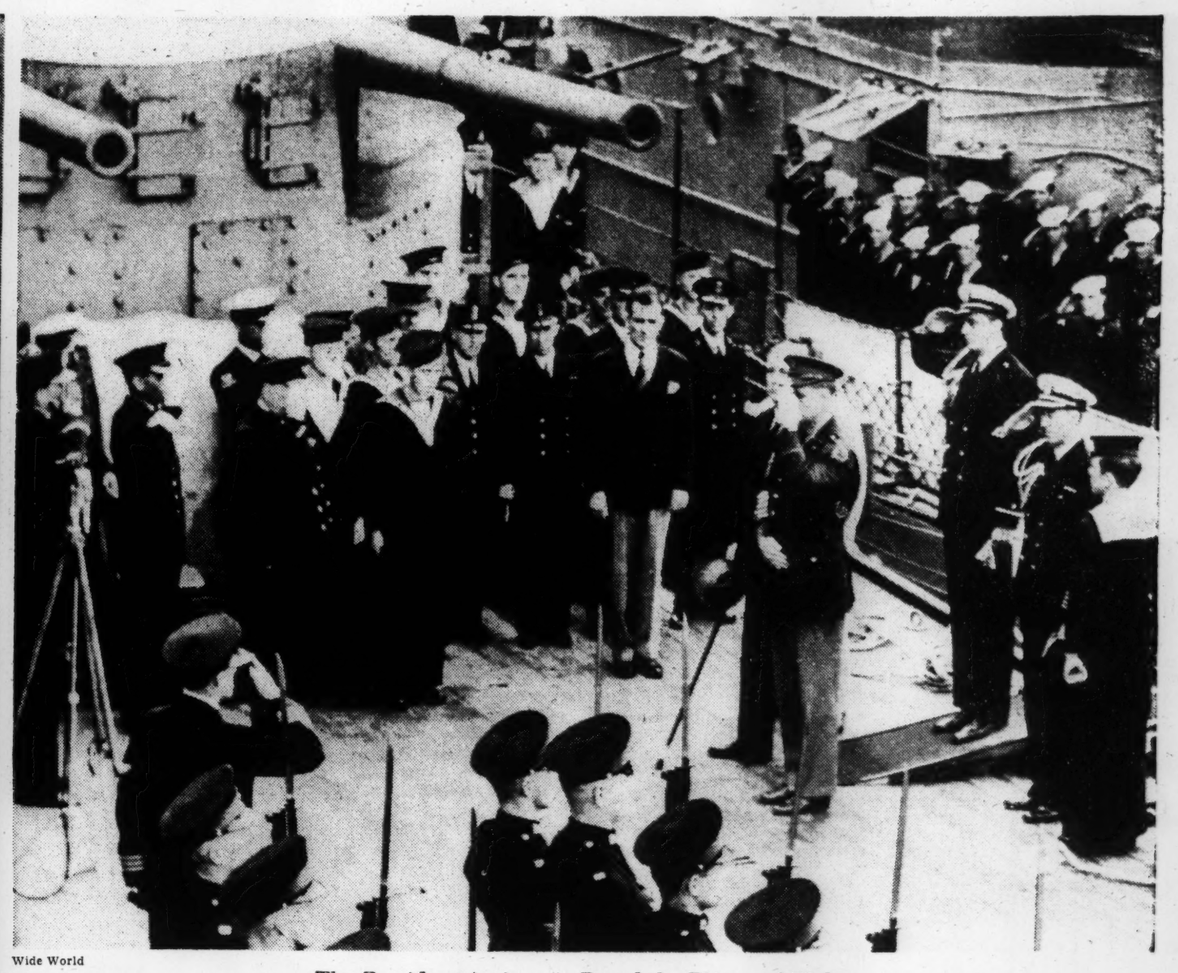
International

Picture History of the Atlantic Conference

Directly above is perhaps the most solemn and feeling moment of the Atlantic conference—the farewell of the President and the Prime Minister aboard the U.S.S. Augusta. Mr. Roosevelt is speaking, a smile—apparently refreshed, restrained, and happy—lights Mr. Churchill's face. The seriousness and dignity that marks the pose of the two men is ample evidence of the historic moment. The President's two sons, Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., at the left and Capt. Elliott Roosevelt at the right, are almost the only other identifiable persons in this picture.

This entire sequence of photographs conveys the dramatic atmosphere of the meeting. Incidentally, in several photographs the U. S. S. Augusta and H. M. S. Prince of Wales are seen tied together as closely as two ships can be, giving apparent visual proof that the conference must have taken place in calm waters. The inference is that the meeting was at a sheltered anchorage, or else the high seas were abnormally calm.

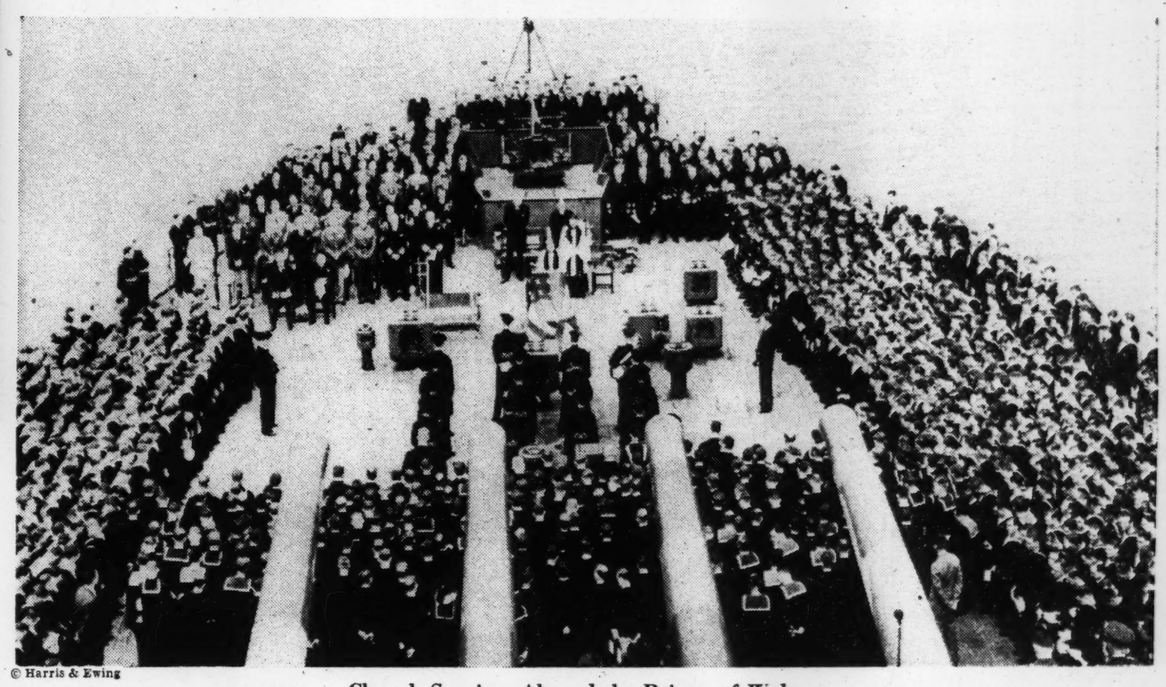
Notable, of course, is the presence in many of the pictures of the President's two tall sons. Also to be seen are several U. S. Secret Service men, in addition to the high officials representing the American and British Governments. It is obvious that the British corps of experts was considerably larger than the American group which included not only the Roosevelt sons but the military and naval aides and White House physician.



Wide World

The President Arrives on Board the Prince of Wales

The President is on the arm of his son, Capt. Elliott Roosevelt. Directly in back, on the gangplank, is Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. The American cruiser Augusta is in the background. Note the closeness of the two warships so a gangplank could connect the two.



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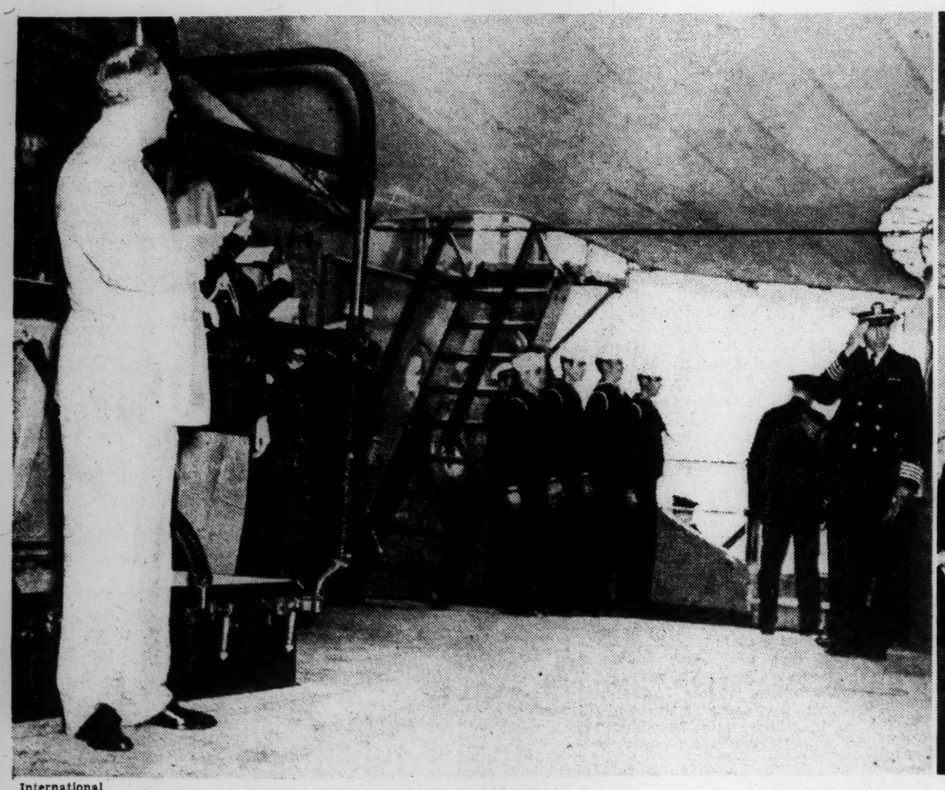
Church Services Aboard the Prince of Wales



International

The Prime Minister Departs

Picture on left—After historic meeting at sea, Mr. Churchill, right, back to camera behind saluting officer, leaves the Augusta. Mr. Roosevelt standing at left.

Right—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and party are pictured aboard the U.S.S. Augusta, August 9th prior to a formal dinner held on the vessel. Photo shows (left to right) (standing) W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease representative in England for the United States; Harry L. Hopkins, United States Lend-Lease Administrator; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide to President; Capt. Elliott Roosevelt; Admiral Harold R. Stark, United States Chief of Naval Operations; Capt. John R. Beardall; Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff; Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; (seated) Sir Alexander Cadogan; Sir Wilfred Freeman, British Vice-Chief of Air Staff; Prime Minister Winston Churchill; President Roosevelt (Falla, Scottie dog pet at feet); Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord of Britain; Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of Imperial British Staff; Lord Cherwell, inventor of the balloon barrage.

History-Making Seaman Insurance

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (Committee of Industrial Organizations) announced yesterday that for the first time in American maritime history seamen would receive war risk compensation and insurance for voyages to Newfoundland and West Indies ports.

Previously, war risk compensation and bonuses had been limited to voyages outside the Western Hemisphere.

The Union said the compensation and bonus had been agreed upon with five companies operating 15 ships employing 450 men. Four companies would pay $40 a month for trips to Newfoundland and $25 a month for trips to the West Indies, the Union said, and one of the four agreed to pay $15 a month for trips to Bermuda.

The fifth, a collier company, will pay $17.50 a month to Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Silver Used for Solder In Old Days in Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEADVILLE, Colo. — In the early days when water mains were being put in place in this mining city, solder was difficult to obtain and was greatly needed for calking the joints of the water pipes.

Molten silver was substituted for solder, and hundreds of ounces of silver were used in the underground piping system of this Colorado city.

Merchants Favor Postwar 'Cushions'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Indorsement of the aims of legislation introduced in Congress by Representative Jerry H. Voorhis (D) of California, to establish a Post-Emergency Economic Commission and a National Unemployment Commission to avert widespread postwar economic dislocations was contained in a letter by the Merchants Association of New York to Mr. Voorhis today.

"The board of directors appointed a special committee to consider your resolutions and as a result of its study and report, the Merchants' Association wishes to be recorded in sympathy with the aims that are sought," the letter said. "In view of the economic dislocations which may be expected to occur with the ending of the present war emergency, we believe steps should be taken at an early date to determine what may be done at the end of the emergency to ease the adjustments which must be made, to guard against economic collapse, to promote the well-being of labor, capital and all the other interrelated elements of the American Democratic system in order to protect all those freedoms we now arm ourselves to defend."

NBC Dedicates New 'Eavesdropping' Post

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 15 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company dedicated its new short-wave listening post last night. Established to pick up radiocast from the Orient, it is similar to a New Jersey post established to pick up short wave radiocasts from Europe.

Don E. Gilman, NBC's Western operations head, said:

"In the opening of this listening post, NBC is purposely eavesdropping on Japan, China, the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. It is dedicated to the task of keeping a free America informed, that we may better judge the actions of other nations.

The station will operate 24 hours a day, and while capable of picking up any radiocast anywhere in the world, will concentrate on the Far East.

Wilds of Yukon Conquered To Build New Air Bases

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been flying over Canada to study its air training and defense.

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Terrtory, Aug. 15—It is all too casual, the way the luxurious transport planes glide across the Fort Nelson and Watson Lake air bases.

Soon military planes from the United States—on their way through Canada to Alaska, and possibly Russia—can be in and out of those fields in a casual 10 minutes if need be. Passengers like ourselves will stop there with the same ease on future peacetime flights.

And no one will suspect, unless they know the story, what a saga of Canadian brawn and vision has been written in the building of the fields at Fort Nelson and Watson Lake.

Nearing Completion

Both will be finished by the end of this year—the third and fourth points in the chain of bases that link the American border and Alaska. Perseverance beyond measure has gone into their building and the devolpment of construction methods at once age-old and as streamlined and modern as the wings they serve.

Both of these bases, in the old prospector's phrase, are "100 miles from nowhere and then 100 miles from there." It was the job of defeating isolation and bringing in the tools to start work on them that is the most absorbing story.

It was a case of "starting from scratch" for the two construction companies. They had to build roads, construct scows, set up their own sawmills, build their own camps and set up supply lines by road and air before they could even begin the stipulated task of constructing the fields.

Fort Nelson is in British Columbia on the Fort Nelson River at its junction with the Muskwa, and Watson Lake is in Yukon Territory, just north of the confluence of the Liard and Dease Rivers in British Columbia. Both are 300 miles from the nearest railhead. Connecting highways to them simply do not exist. Yet Watson Lake is less than an hour's flying southbound from Whitehorse, while Fort Nelson is not more than that from Fort St. John.

Locations Picked

Early this year, when the United States and Canada decided to speed the chain of air fields by paying attractive wages, both Fort Nelson and Watson Lake were picked as field locations. There was already something there to start with. At a cost of approximately $18,000 Yukon Southern Air Transport, which operates in this area, had carved out a single landing strip out of the bush at Fort Nelson and operated on floats and skis into Watson Lake.

Building of the fields would not only provide defense bases but would also leave excellent fields for the commercial air companies now and after the war.

Then the Department of Transport handed contracts to the Western Construction Company of Edmonton to build the Fort Nelson field and to the General Construction Company of Vancouver, British Columbia, to build the Watson Lake field. In charge of the whole project is "Tommy" Chilcott, area engineer for the Department of Transport.

An Epic Task

In the case of the Fort Nelson field it was decided to go through the forests. The construction gear, tractors, grading machinery, a sawmill, supplies of all kinds, were moved over the Northern Alberta Railway to Dawson Creek, B. C., the end of steel. This was easy because the Western Construction Company is also building the field at Grand Prairie, Alberta, which is on the railroad.

From Dawson Creek to Fort St. John a 60-mile truck road existed, over which the Tomlinson Construction Company of Winnipeg, Manitoba, had moved gear to construct the Fort St. John field, for which it had the Government contract. So far, so good. Western Construction brought its 1,000 tons of airport construction gear here without incident.

From Fort St. John northward a summer pack-horse trail went for about 150 miles. First dog teams and Indians were sent ahead to reopen the trail. In a manner that would have delighted Alexander Botts, the tractor salesman of fiction, Western Construction made up a caterpillar tractor train consisting of sleds, with freight, with crew quarters, and a kitchen all aboard. With a "bulldozer" tractor ahead of it to widen the horse trail, this train started its way across the hills and muskeg swamps, which were safe because they were frozen.

In the meantime, W. W. Kelland, of Western, with a crew of "bush-whackers" (lumberjacks) had been flown into the airport location to clear out the tract and make test borings of the soil early in February. Mr. Kelland sank a number of test borings over the proposed field area going through frozen muskeg (centuries of accumulated moss) as hard as concrete and layers of frost which geologists estimated had been there ever since the ice age. But he found good gravel to grade the runways, and timber not far away to construct the camp when the tractor train should appear.

Tractor Train Arrives

When the tractor train reached the Sikanni River, where the horse-pack trail ended, it was decided to leave approximately half the load of nearly 750 tons of gear in three huge caches erected on stilts so that the grizzlies could not reach it, and the rest was to be carried over the 90 miles or so of trailless forest that lay between Sikanni and Fort Nelson. This crew pushed ahead with tractors and a sawmill and by the end of March they reached it, unloaded the sawmill and began to make lumber for the permanent camps.

The crew of well over 100 men who had been flown in and transported by tractor train piled into their work of clearing the forest, and in less than two months and a half a temporary runway was built.

A record early thaw in April made it impossible for the tractor train to go back for the remainder of the gear over the route it had opened up from the Sikanni River. But a crew of six "cat skinners"—caterpillar tractor drivers—volunteered to make the return journey. In addition a crew of rivermen were rounded up to start freighting some of the gear in scows down the Sikanni River to the Nelson River and to its junction with the Fontas River. Late in July some of the gear had been retrieved, but there were still some tons of equipment remaining in caches at the Sikanni that still had to be moved out.

Modern Air Bases

When the construction crews finish at Fort Nelson they will have completed a modern field with hard-surfaced runways, lighting, radio communication, and range beacon, fuel storage tanks, and hangar buildings.

At Watson Lake the main runway area and a cross runway have been logged off though not "stumped" and a portion of grading has been done in the center of the main runway. If this does not sound like much accomplishment then hist to the tale of how equipment for Watson Lake arrived at the scene.

Since Watson was more isolated than Fort Nelson it was decided not to bring it by tractors overland. Flying was considered but Arctic and Alaskan bush pilots were up to their ears in all the work they could possibly handle. New planes were practically impossible to get because of war conditions.

Transportation Problem

Happily a combination of river ways and portages was devised. The equipment to build Watson (1,000 tons of it) was shipped by boat from Vancouver to Wrangell, Alaska, where it was transferred to barges and pushed up the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek, B. C., where the famous old Yukon telegraph line crosses the Stikine.

At Telegraph Creek the equipment was portaged by tractors and trucks over a road that had to be rebuilt in spots 70 miles to Dease Lake. Here new barges were constructed, some equipment stowed aboard them and transferred across Dease Lake by rivermen and down the treacherous white-watered Dease River to its junction with the Liard River at Lower Post in British Columbia.

This explanation sounds oversimplified and it is. The task of getting equipment into Watson Lake is still going on by this river-portage method. From Lower Post there is a short portage road now built to Watson Lake, which ends at the water's edge across the lake from the camp and airport construction. So, again, barges have been constructed to take the equipment for its final journey across Watson Lake.

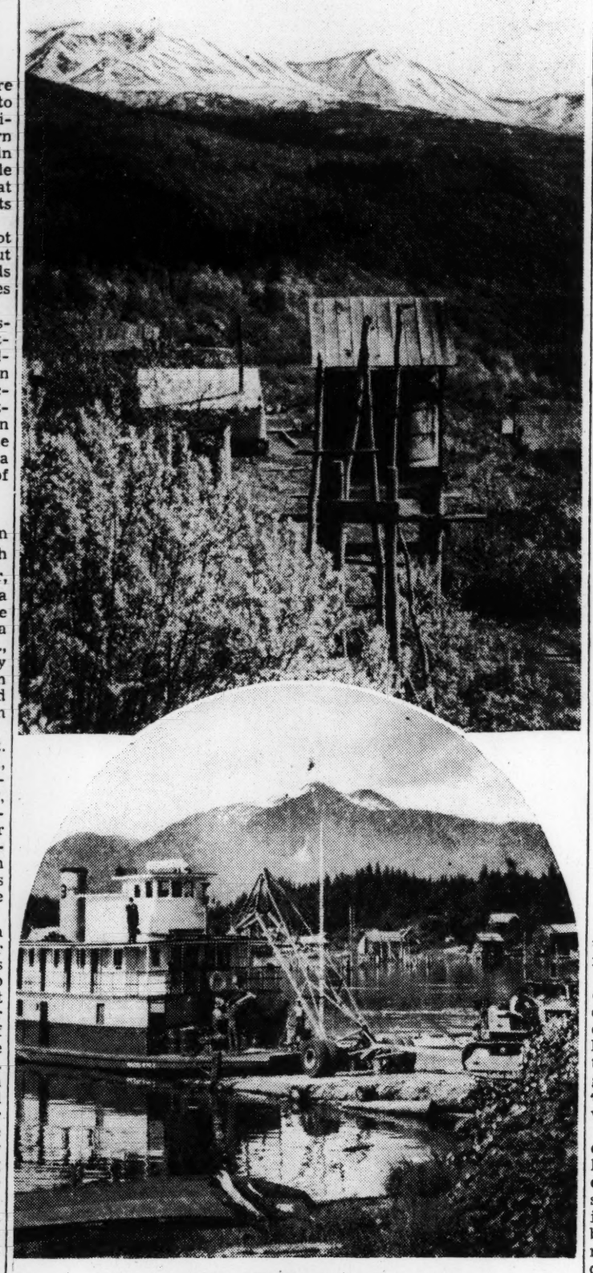
Aviation Helps

Aviation eventually did come to the aid of Watson Lake. There is a camp there now going full blast. The White Pass Airways of Whitehorse undertook the task of flying in a preliminary camp to Watson Lake, including over 50 men, tents, food and equipment including a portable sawmill and a tractor. With this latter equipment in hand a permanent camp soon was set up.

When the challenge of the rivers and portages has been met Watson Lake Airport will boast 6,000-foot cross runways, lighting and radio, hangars and permanent buildings. This work is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The air situation has improved a bit, too, for General Construction now has a seaplane charter carrying supplies and men in and out from Whitehorse.

But supplies are still more important than men. We met a young radio operator at Whitehorse who had been waiting to get into Watson Lake for two weeks and expected to wait two more before the plane could take him in. He told us what it does to the ego to know that a side of meat or several bushels of potatoes or vegetables are far more important at Watson Lake right now than 150 pounds of radio operator.

Canada Extends Air Bases



Construction Difficulties Overcome

Canada's new chain of air bases covers some rugged country and involves major construction problems. Above: In the Stikine River region—"100 miles from nowhere and 100 miles from that." Below: Loading equipment at Wrangell, Alaska, for shipment to Telegraph Creek.

Toronto Women Jam Stores To Buy Silk Hosiery

TORONTO, Ontario (AP)—Women buying silk hose have caused such a run on supplies in Canada that some stores are sold out and others have limited sales.

Canada froze nonessential supplies of silk at midnight Aug. 9 as a war-time measure, one week after the United States ordered stoppage of raw silk processing. On Aug. 11, hosiery counters were jammed by women, some buying as much as $100 to $200 worth of stockings.

A department store official said that women "are in practically before the store opens and you can't get them out at night."

In general, sales of silk stockings here have tripled, it was said. An increase in the price of raw silk has sent prices up 10 per cent, one store official declared.

Sales in department stores here have been limited to four pairs of stockings to a customer, and Prince Edward Island stores reported they were selling only two pairs at a time.

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt - Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies — is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the post-war world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The second article appears in an adjoining column.

Triple German Offensive Strikes Toward Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Aug. 16

The fourth grand German offensive was striking heavily at Leningrad, Russia, today from three directions—from north of the City on the Karelian Isthmus, from the south about Staraya Russa, and from Estonia to the west—while the Red defense of the Ukraine unofficially was declared by Russians to be holding.

Of this critical southern theater, where Russian withdrawals from Kirovograd and Pervomaisk had been asknowledged by Moscow previously, the Soviet Command made no mention in its afternoon communiqué. But other Russian sources insisted that the loss of those towns, which lie 100 to 115 miles above the Black Sea port of Nikolaev, implied no disaster.

Actually, they said, these and other retirements were occasioned by a Nazi offensive which has been checked with enormous losses for the invaders and today was relatively inactive.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that smaller German tank units, now reinforced by artillery and infantry, still are trying to snip the Red Army rear, and that parachutes again were being used to drop men, light tanks, and armored cars.

"We should not underestimate the force and capacity of the enemy," said Pravda, "although Hitler's Army already has suffered great losses, it may once again throw large tank masses into the attack."

Pravda estimated that the Germans started the war with a total of 170 divisions, including 60 mobile units of which 25 were tank divisions. In the first six weeks of battle, the paper calculated, the Germans lost 15 tank divisions.

It was in the north where the day's heaviest fighting was reported—about Kakisalmi, 75 miles above Leningrad on the Karelian Isthmus; about Staraya Russa some 150 miles to the southeast of the City; and somewhere in the Estonian theater to the west.

How this fighting was turning was not stated in the official war bulletin, but the Red Air Fleet was reported in strong offensive action.

In Helsingfors, it was reported that the drive on Leningrad had been launched in earnest, with the towns of Kirvu and Elisenvaara captured and the Red Army in retreat.

Around Smolensk on the center before Moscow—heavy fighting was in progress, the Red General Staff announced.

During the day, the Soviet Army organ Red Star cited the month-long defense of that City, which now is conceded to be in German hands, as having been so costly to the invaders as to destroy their plans for a quick victory and as illustrating a method of Red resistance declared now to be exhausting the German offensive sweep.

People's Choice of States Called Basis of Society

Continued from Page 1

thing as state boundaries between nationalities.

That was not a good solution of the Tower of Babel problem, because it operated largely by means of suppression or deception. It was like harmonizing colors by making them all gray or calling them all gray. The last, even partial, attempt at this kind of a solution was the Holy Alliance of 1815.

However, for two centuries, and especially during the last 150 years, harmony has been sought in an entirely different direction—not by suppressing or absorbing national individuality, but by establishing bounds within which nationalities may freely express themselves. The drawing of these bounds has been attended by much friction, even by disastrous wars.

Problem Again Faced

Now, again we are facing the Tower of Babel problem. And we must decide whether we shall allow a destructive despot to wipe out nationalities by submerging them all under an avalanche of German Naziism or shall try to establish bounds, permitting the free and harmonious expression of each national individuality. The leaders of England and America have chosen the second way, which is the only way compatible with human dignity and self-respect, the only way that does not lead to base humiliation and abject slavery, the only way that will make it possible for man to continue his march toward the creation of a worthy society.

And it is very helpful to point out that humanity has already made progress toward solving the Tower of Babel problem along this path of self-determination. The nationalities during the last 100 years have moved a long way toward freedom in harmony. Point No. 2, even though nobly idealistic, is not vainly Utopian. It aims at the continuation of an exceedingly sound, well-established historical process; it is only trying to remove a cruel hindrance that despots, resurging from the dark past, are throwing across the paths of social progress.

For example, Frenchmen decided some two centuries ago, to make the French state coincide with the lands of the French people. A French nation, French flag, and French state appeared. In time, a Belgian nation established itself in a Belgian state. The Hollanders did the same.

New Nations Founded

The Danes had more difficulty and worked out the solution of their problem much later, but finally created an excellent Danish state, carrying out the will of a Danish nation, dwelling on Danish territory.

The Norwegians and Swedes, also, settled their relations and established peace. They made territorial changes accord with the wishes of the people concerned.

Switzerland even earlier, after magnificently heroic struggles, had made its territorial changes correspond to the wishes of the Swiss people.

Point No. 2, therefore, came to almost complete realization in Western and Northern Europe, bringing harmony, prosperity, cultural progress, and the elevation of whole nations. Without the slightest exaggeration, one may say, that the chief spring of human progress during the last century flowed from those lands which had brought to realization Point 2. That is the basis of modern civilization at its best.

Shift of Populations

Certain unsettled nationality problems still remained, chiefly in Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern Europe. Towers of Babel persisted there largely because absolutist despots had consciously built them and carefully maintained them. Hitler-like autocrats shifted populations from place to place, as they now shift armies, and coerced them into submission. Chief among these tyrants were Turkish Sultans, Russian Tsars, and German Hapsburgs.

In time, however, and step by step, the nations in Southern and Southeastern Europe, also, succeeded in making territorial delineations correspond to the wishes of the peoples concerned. The Italians, in one of the most inspiring fights recorded in history, altered the Italian state so as to coincide with lands inhabited by Italians. The Serbs became free, as did the Greeks, the Bulgarians, and most of the Rumanians. England was a powerful factor in this long struggle for the emancipation of small nationalities, and Russia, also, played a vital, beneficial role.

The process reached its culmination in the treaties following the World War. It is essential to appraise the Treaty of Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, and others in that light. Self-determination was not an isolated act, imposed by a visionary American, a vengeful Frenchman, and an uninformed Britisher, but the continuation of one of the most basic, vital, and beneficial developments in modern history.

Followed Proved Practice

Those treaties attempted to do for Eastern Europe what had already been done in both the Americas, in France, England, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, and even in Germany. It was not a sudden, capricious arrangement, but a further step along a path which Europe had been following fully 150 years.

And basically those treaties were sound as far as the Towers of Babel were concerned. In 1912 more than 54,000,000 Europeans were coercively living as minorities in alien states. This is not counting Jews. These minorities were Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Greeks, Estonians, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Croatians, Slovenes, and others. Let that number be repeated: 54,000,000. Most of these minority groups were grossly humiliated and subjected to discriminations of many sorts. A majority were illiterate, deprived of political representation and held almost in the position of serfs.

By 1920, after the peace treaties, there were only 19,500,000 members of such minority groups living in alien states. And most of them enjoyed rights incomparably superior to the rights given the minorities prior to 1912.

The principal post-Versailles minorities were 7,000,000 Slavs; 6,000,000 Germans; 3,000,000 Hungarians. One of the largest groups were the 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia, who were better treated than any large minority in Europe since the time of Marcus Aurelius.

Treaties Far From Ideal

This writer is not saying that the peace treaties were ideal, but he is pointing out, without any equivocation, that they came nearer to allowing nations to live freely in their own states than had ever been the case in human history. The chief defects were the assigning of strips of Hungarian territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, and of Bulgarian Dobrudga to Rumania. The German regions in Czechoslovakia also created a serious problem.

It is true that these treaties caused much unrest. Naturally, peoples whom tyrants had torn part from part and kept in subjection, ignorance, and humiliation for centuries couldn't solve their problems immediately. Look at Mexico and Brazil even now. They have been free well over a century, but are still restless. Does anyone believe that, because of that, some new Cortes or Pizarro should be brought back from Spain to the Americas? Cuba is somewhat unsettled. Does that mean General Weyler should be returned?

Another exceedingly instructive lesson in history is obtained when one compares Hitler's Europe of 1941 with the Europe of 1920, which Woodrow Wilson helped establish. In 1920 there were not even 20,000,000 members of minority groups, but now practically all Europeans, except the Germans, are minorities, and if Hitler wins they will continue to be minorities.

In Czechoslovakia there were 4,500,000 members of minority groups, now 10,000,000. In Rumania were 5,000,000, now 18,000,000. In Yugoslavia were 3,000,000, now 11,000,000. In Poland were 7,000,000, now 30,000,000. In Greece were 400,000, now 6,000,000.

In Belgium there were practically no minority groups, now all 8,000,000 are in a minority. The same situation exists in Holland and Denmark. Nor is this intended to be a temporary situation. If Hitler should triumph, there would be 370,000,000 Europeans under the domination of 80,000,000 German masters.

Here is still another interesting point. Adolf Hitler, as well as not a few impatent and superficial writers used to denounce the number of small states created in Europe by the peace treaties. But Hitler is creating still more. He has divided little Yugoslavia into three new states and little Czechoslovakia into two states. Now he is trying to tear Russia into little pieces.

The choice before humanity is not between one ideal and another, but between the utter destruction of world liberty by Hitler and the continuing of the well-stablished movement toward free nations in free states of their own choosing. Point Two isn't a Wilsonian invention, but the formulation of one of Europe's noblest and most vital traditions.

And the disputed areas or "hot spots" are not so numerous. They are chiefly Western Poland, the rim of Czechoslovakia, small areas in Rumania, and narrow strips of Yugoslavia.

Point Two is not visionary. The Americas are founded upon it. Essentially all modern civilization rests upon it. It points the only way forward.

Strategic Kingdom

By a Staff Artist

Iran Brought Into War Area

Occupation of Iran by Britain and Russia believed near. Action would provide way for British to come to aid of Russia in war to resist Nazis.

Iran in Line of Moves By Russia and Britain

Continued from Page 1

is also not meeting much success, and I learn from officials of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation that Britain is now doing more trade with Turkey than is Germany.

Consequently a German campaign of threats against Turkey can be anticipated, but the Turks who have resisted Nazi pressure before show no signs of being frightened by the bullying of Nazi tyrants.

Hitler's lightning attack against Russia has failed and consequently the German High Command may try to find other routes to the oil fields of Caucasia and Iran.

For this reason Iran now takes a front place on the diplomatic checker board in this part of the world. For some time past reports from Iran indicated that the Iran Government was tolerating the presence of large numbers of Nazi technicians and tourists.

The German Legation at Teheran was reported to have a staff of at least 500 and a number of key Nazi technicians numbered from 2,000 to 5,000, and it soon became obvious that Berlin was attempting to create another Iraq incident in Iran.

I learn from a reliable oil expert that the German war machine is using 1,000,000 metric tons of petrol a month in the Russian campaign, and that the total reserves of Germany are only 8,000,000 tons.

Consequently it is becoming urgent for the German Army to obtain new petrol supplies, and Iran is producing something like 40,000,000 tons of oil a year, and is one of the richest oil countries in the world.

The British, well aware of Nazi intrigues in Iran, recently protested to Iran that the present internal situation could not continue and demanded the expulsion of numerous German experts now masquerading as travelers or businessmen.

When the Iran Government in a reply to a joint Russo-British protest denied the existence of such large numbers of Germans in Iran, Sir Reader Bullard, British Minister at Teheran, advised the Iranian Government that Britain and Russia expected satisfaction from Iran and unless Iran would preserve strictly and correctly neutrality the sternest measures might be expected. Now the world is waiting to see what decision Iran will take.

Informed diplomatic cricles here are inclined to think that the Shah of Iran, who is a realist, will bow before joint Russo-British pressure, but Nazi propaganda is attempting to stir up trouble in an attempt to save the Nazis now in Iran.

Berlin realizes that Iran, with Russia on its northern frontier and British troops in India, can easily be occupied, and Germans have been openly declaring that joint occupation of Iran by Russia and Britain is inevitable, but they dread this possibility because such event would protect Iran oil from falling into Axis hands, and the occupation of Iran would create a common front between Russia and Britain.

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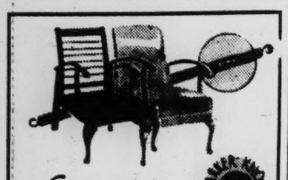
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THREE MODERN STORES, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Economics Sway French Policies

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Aug. 16—Marshal Pétain's radiocast address indicating closer co-operation with Germany has been followed by the German warning to Occupied France that its people as a whole would be held responsible for "Communist outbreaks against Germany."

The reason for the warning was a series of demonstrations, with some shooting, in the streets of Paris. The capital penalty was announced for demonstrators, a German military court being set up to try the rioters. Thus the people of France come under the same restrictions as others of the conquered peoples in which the whole population is held responsible for anti-German activity.

Nevertheless France must consider itself moving toward what the veteran Marshal calls "the wide perspectives of a reconciled continent."

In October last year Marshal Pétain and Reichsführer Hitler met at Montoire, but the collaboration agreed to "in principle" at that time between the two Chiefs of State has moved slowly.

Resistance in the country has been too strong easily to be overcome. The "heavy inheritance of distrust" of Germany persisted.

If resistance has been today overcome to a greater degree, there is an imperious reason—the need of more materials.

Great Lack of Materials

Even though a nation-wide campaign has been started to gather up all brass, bronze, lead, copper, old metals and old materials of all sorts, the lack of raw materials has threatened to bring industry to a complete standstill, with all the political dangers that that would entail.

In Occupied France, in big industrial centers, those industries are alone moving which have gone in for collaboration. Cut off from the outside world by war conditions, the whole of France has only German, Italian, Swiss, and Spanish frontiers open to it. Its ports are open only to ports of its own North Africa.

Behind France's new orientation also lies the conviction in the Government that Europe has abandoned industrial and commercial liberalism for a directed economy.

"European Revolution"

France's "national revolution," it is explained, must fall in with the "European revolution."

Political observers have previously found that France was headed toward old-fashioned nationalism, while the rest of the Continent was either going National Socialist or forced by circumstances to adopt National Socialist ways. This divergence in direction in France it is now the purpose of Marshal Pétain to alter.

The Marshal's attack on trusts and "selfishly blind capitalists" indicates the new direction.

The Marshal's broadcast marks a definite turning point. It is not just another speech. If the Vichy Government is now attempting to turn all French energies to collaboration with the Nazis, it intends to take a road which may lead it far, and which also risks separating it from some of France's oldest friends.

Rights of Labor Stressed

The Marshal has invited the country to step out boldly and bring about a peaceful social revolution, in which he skilfully stresses the rights of labor and production.

Collaboration between continental countries can only be effective, is the argument, if all are working under similar conditions.

Instead of using costs of production as the basis of calculation, production under similar social conditions should be the basis, it is argued, and continental solidarity requires a leveling process until conditions in production in all continental countries are the same.

Influenced by New War

On the political side the Marshal has undoubtedly been influenced in making his decisions by the German-Soviet war.

When he said that Germany is engaged in a war in the East for the defense of a civilization, he meant to say that the civilization being defended was that of France.

To get a sharper definition of the new political lineup of France one finds it in the declaration that Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador to Paris, made in that city at a press conference immediately after his return from Vichy.

M. de Brinon was answering a criticism by Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, of France's treaty with Japan over Indo-China.

Two Political Conceptions

M. de Brinon admitted that the United States and France could no longer see eye to eye, and laid it to opposing political conceptions which have grown up. He continued:

"The first of these conceptions is the world according to Great Britain, to which President Roosevelt has adhered. The second is the world based on National Socialism and a new division of the world's economic riches.

"The French Government considers that it is in the interest of France to adhere to the second.

"Every country is guided by its own interests," he said, "so eminent American personalities are opposed to national revolution. That is why Roosevelt banished Fascism, National Socialism, the Falange, and all other movements which Marxist democracies had rejected."

Freedom on Methods

"America," he added, "has assumed the right to forbid the French Government to collaborate politically with Germany, and warns France not to ignore the American warning.

"This is unacceptable to the French people, who will choose their own methods of recovery. If the Marshal has found it good to seek every means of reaching an honorable understanding with the victor it is his affair and not that of Mr. Roosevelt or Sumner Welles," said the Ambassador.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that there has been any sudden change in French opinion, either toward Germany or toward Britain and the United States.

A Gradual Evolution

There has been a gradual evolution, brought about by conditions of life under an armistice and a blockade. Life has been hard and, while it is really not so hard as that of a country at war, its moral suffering, caused by defeat, has added to the actual discomforts of undernourishment.

Before the war France imported 6,500,000 tons of food yearly. This year it will only be able to get from the outside about 1,000,000 tons from North Africa. The Government cannot invent 5,500,000 tons of necessary foodstuffs.

In advancing an explanation for the sharp turn which France has taken politically the decisions of the Government are undoubtedly influenced by the question whether the French people are to go on eating.

Must Swear Fealty To Pétain Personally

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, Aug. 16.

The official journal published today two government decrees requiring all members of the Army and judges to swear personal fealty and obedience to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Australian Churches Seek Gambling and Drinking Curbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Protesting that the national war effort was being seriously impaired by gambling and intemperance, a deputation to Premier Thomas Playford from the United Churches Social Reform Board of the South Australian Temperance Alliance asked for the suppression of betting shops, and severe restrictions on facilities for drinking.

The deputation also condemned wet canteens in military establishments. Mr. Playford has promised to confer with the Commonwealth and State Cabinets on these questions.

Apart from the undesirable influence on social and domestic life this deflection of money and effort from productive channels is considered unjustified. The loss of manpower is emphasized and the Government is being urged to give immediate consideration to the problem.

The deputation to the Premier pointed out that the annual sum involved in betting in South Australia exceeded £8,000,000. Mr. Playford has agreed to discuss the matter with the Betting Control Board. Although the Premier and the Attorney-General, Shirley Jeffries are personally opposed to the facilities being extended throughout this State to betting and drinking activities, they have not the full support of the Cabinet.

The President of the South Australian Alliance (the Rev. Frank Lade) told the Premier that the Australian drink bill for the current year will be £40,000,000

Efforts have been made to get the authorities to sanction permits to all storekeepers for traffic in Australian wines, one of the arguments being that in this way a major Australian industry will be supported. The public, however, has manifested an unmistakable opposition to this move. The majority of the storekeepers are said to oppose it. Fortunately the greater part of this State, including the whole of the metropolitan area is, as the result of the latest local option poll, under "no increase" which, the temperance movement considers should prove an effective barrier against the proposal.

U. S. Tanks to Get New Firing Device

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Secretary of War Stimson disclosed that the Army was preparing to manufacture gyrostabilizers which will permit tank crews to fire accurately while in motion instead of stopping to obtain accuracy of fire.

The disclosure was made in a letter from Mr. Stimson to Chairman Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, urging restoration of a $1,347,000,000 appropriation for ordnance eliminated from a $6,838,436,000 supplemental defense bill passed by the Senate. A joint Senate-House group agreed to restore $750,000,000 of this amount after hearing Mr. Stimson's letter read.

Declaring that the funds ought to be made available to establish a pool of modern weapons and to insure the continuity of their production, Mr. Stimson said gyrostabilizers for tanks were an important item.

"This device," Mr. Stimson wrote Senator Glass, "makes a stable firing platform of the tank which, without the device, is a very poor firing platform. It will enable tanks, which must now stop to secure any reasonable accuracy of fire, to fire accurately while in motion."

Stabilizing Plan For N. Y. Milk Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A committee studying New York City's milk supply will recommend that dairy farmers in the southern end of the New York milkshed produce only for the fluid milk needs of the City and that farmers in other sections produce other needed dairy products.

At a meeting held to protest a threatened rise in milk prices, Councilman Robert K. Straus, a member of the committee appointed thre years ago by Mayor La Guardia, said he believed the plan would make it possible for the City to have an all-year-round price of 8 to 12 cents a quart.

He asserted that if a requested increase in the hundredweight price of milk is put into effect the retail price would increase 2 or 3 cents a quart.

Mr. Straus said the committee's full report will be presented to the Mayor within a week.

Indian Chiefs Greet Royalty

Wide World

Chief Johnny Bearspaw **Duke of Kent** **Chief Waving Feather**

War-bonnetted chiefs of the Stoney Tribe from the Morley reservation in Canada greeted the Duke of Kent recently at the Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta.

The Duke broke his arduous aerial inspection tour of the Commonwealth air training and Royal Canadian Air Force stations with a two-day holiday in the Canadian Rockies. It was the Duke's first vacation in many months and he made the most of it by motoring, picnicking, riding, and walking just like any other resort visitor.

Nazi Agents Busy in Japan and China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15—Nazi agents employing familiar pressure techniques are hard at work in Japan, and less visibly in China, attempting to impel the Far East down a path marked out by Berlin as essential to the imposition of its pattern of conquest in this vital segment of the world.

Japan, as the main instrumentality chosen by Hitler to further his Far Eastern ambitions, teems with Nazi agents.

Nobusuke Kishi, former Japanese Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, is reported from Tokyo to have found an influx of German travelers in Japanese-occupied portions of China and in Manchukuo. He has just returned from a tour there. Writing in the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi, Mr. Kishi reported:

"One thing I particularly noticed in China was the number of German travelers. No matter how far I went into China Germans were trying to establish economic rights."

Japanese nationals in China have increased "five or 10 times," but Mr. Kishi added they were doing little "in the way of economic establishment."

Describing Hankow as "the first line of Japanese military activities," Mr. Kishi reported that "many British and American factories are closed, but the Germans are establishing themselves firmly."

Reservations by Japanese

For a variety of reasons, Japan has been selected by Nazi strategists as their chief Far Eastern tool. The Japanese, with Oriental cynicism, have accepted a place in the Hitlerian orbit under full reservations against the day when this pact of convenience might be scrapped, as was the one between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Nazi Germany's most immediate strategic aim in the Pacific—immobilizing the United States Navy and as much other Allied power as possible—accounts for the preponderance of Nazi attention to Tokyo instead of to China.

That China is not being overlooked in the larger strategic picture as seen from Berlin is indicated by the presence of Nazi agents. Germany sources say that about 4,000 Germans are in China today, about half of them in Shanghai. This figure includes casual residents and businessmen as well as more active Nazis.

Doubtful on Influence

Due to the difficulty of obtaining ship accommodations from the United States, and due to the fact that it is virtually impossible for any large number of Germans to arrive in China from the homeland, it is not felt here that the influx of Germans can take on the character of a political "infiltration." It is not in evidence that the Germans are exerting any appreciable influence on the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime at Nanking, or on the Japanese in China, although Berlin's recent recognition of Mr. Wang resulted in a flareup in comradely feeling.

The Japanese are angered because the Germans in evacuating Chungking refuse to supply information.

Berlin ordered German businesses in Shanghai to hold tight to present stocks, purchase additional supplies, and await eventualities in anticipation of German control over the Trans-Siberian Railway, but many lack funds and are therefore selling their stocks in order to meet current expenses.

Nazi firms discharged many non-German employees such as Russians and Chinese, but German staffs were not affected.

Large Increase Recently

Germans say the number of their nationals in China was about the same last year due to constant travel homeward via the Trans-Siberian Railway. However, recently there undoubtedly has been a large increase.

Due to the fact that Atlantic travel is impossible, many Germans in the United States and in Latin America who were traveling homeward used the Pacific and the Trans-Siberian line.

The outbreak of the etaoinnupj therefore marooned many Germans here and in Japan. Recently many Nazis in Free China have been coming to Shanghai following the rupture of Chunking-Berlin relations. There are also some here from Manila, plus Vladivostok consular officials.

The Netherlands Indies recently released hundreds of Nazi women and children held in internment camps, of which the majority are now in Japan, but many in Shanghai.

"Thought Offenders"

Meanwhile institution of a system of virtual concentration camps in Japan, one of the few hallmarks of totalitarianism heretofore missing in that country, is under way, it is reported here from Tokyo. Prisoners will mostly be "thought offenders," a term used to describe liberals, Communists, and any other persons ideologically out of step with the national policies of the moment.

Ordinarily in the past "dangerous thinkers" have been picked up by police on suspicion and subjected to extensive grilling. Those believed to constitute a dangerous element have been held for years without trial frequently and the jails of Japan today are jammed with liberal college professors, political workers, students and others. Many have been freed after confessing a change of heart which the authorities believe is genuine; others prefer to suffer for their intellectual crimes.

It has suddenly been realized, however, that some "dangerous thinkers" in the past were given legal jail terms which are about to end and that they still refuse to admit the error of their ways. The question therefore arose as to what to do with such persons and the concentration camp scheme — disguised as "preventive detention stations"—was hit on as the answer, undoubtedly with some Nazi prompting.

A Communist group whose 10-year term expires this fall and which maintains its ideology intact will be the star attraction. They are reported "to have shown active resistance to the efforts of the prison authorities to convert them."

Preventive Detention

Once in the "preventive detention station" the unreconstructed "dangerous thinker" can be kept there indefinitely until the authorities are convinced they have been converted.

The concentration camp, harsh as it may seem, is actually hailed as evidence of Japanese humanitarianism. Original suggestions would have instituted capital punishment for those released offenders who refused to change their thinking.

In an interview with the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Yoshiro Nakamura, head of the first camp set up in connection with the Tokyo penitentiary, declared that such an idea was repugnant to the Japanese since "Japan is not the Soviet Union or Germany where, we are told, they condemn thought offenders of the darkest hue to capital punishment."

The concentration camp plan complements the newly revised Peace Preservation Law which is far stricter than in the past. Wider powers are given the procurators (district attorneys) who are enabled to seize, question and detain any suspects they choose without recourse to legal requirements. Heavier punishments are also provided for convicted offenders.

Indian Boys Dance In New York Station

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — One little, two little, three little, four little Indians war-danced into New York yesterday—after their first train ride, from 'way out in Pine Ridge, S. D.

The boys, full-blooded Sioux, arrived at Pennsylvania Station brandishing tomahawks, sporting feathers and complete tribal regalia, and beating tom-toms.

Here on a 10-day splurge for taking top marks in scholastic work, the boys staged a show in the station concourse.

Dennis-Standing-Bear, Paul-Charging-Enemy, Stephen-Little-Soldier, and Francis-Walks-Under-the-Ground, mounted a platform and danced.

The boys were not awed by the big city.

Defense Volunteers Lag at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Enrollment of volunteers for Philadelphia's home defense groups got off to such a slow start that the Defense Council chairman, Dr. Hubley R. Owen, declared: "Some persons won't recognize any peril until a bomb drops on them."

Only 220 men and women responded yesterday to the Council's call for 50,000 volunteers. The drive will continue indefinitely in an effort to achieve the full enrollment.

Newfoundland: Crossroads Of the Western Hemisphere

ST JOHN's, Newfoundland, (AP) —Newfoundland has become one of the most important crossroads of the Western Hemisphere, and the result is a quintuple traffic jam.

Telegraph and cable communications are overcrowded. The Island's railway facilities are swamped. Automobile roads, inadequate even for tourist traffic, are pinch-hitting as arteries of military supply. The shipping shortage felt everywhere on the North Atlantic handicaps deliveries here too. And lakes all over the island are being used as landing places while airplane runways are rushed to completion.

St. John's, once a sleepy little harbor, has become one of the world's busiest seaports, crowded with ships carrying United States and Canadian supplies to Britain, or with ships bringing men and supplies for new United States bases.

The narrow-gauge Newfoundland railway, operating trains on a three-times-a-week basis, is attempting to serve the transportation needs of two armies—Canadian and American—whose garrisons are established here; as well as that other army of construction workers busy on big new military bases.

Overland Traffic

As for roads to carry traffic overland, the situation can be explained in one sentence: highway traffic is strictly by districts, with local networks serving the internal needs of separate areas, but not connecting these areas with one another; in other words, it is impossible to go by automobile, or even by bicycle, from St. John's on the east coast to Port-aux-Basques on the west.

Rich in lakes and sheltered bays, Newfoundland is full of natural landing places for seaplanes; but land planes are out of luck when they want to sit down, unless an airport is handy. Consequently the "duck"—amphibian plane—is an extremely useful military vehicle up here. When someone or something simply has to be sent in a hurry from one base to another, flying the "duck" solves the problem.

But that takes care of only a small percentage of urgent traffic. If the "duck" is available, flying from St. John's to Stephenville on the west coast, where the United States Army is building a big flying field, is a little 2½-hour jaunt. Otherwise it's a 24-hour journey by narrow-gauge rail, and a journey which can be started only on those days of the week when the train is available.

U. S. Naval Base

From St. John's to the new United States Navy Base on Placentia Bay is 84 miles. It takes seven hours by train.

Fortunately an automobile road runs from St. John's to this base, and even though it is a narrow country road much of the way, a car can make it in 2½ or 3 hours. This road is being transformed into a real highway, so that communication between the United States Army base near St. John's and the Navy Base at Argentia soon will be fast and smooth by land as well as by air.

On the other hand, Newfoundland airport, one of the biggest flying fields in the world—with paved runways as broad as the average runway is long—is in an extremely isolated situation. To get there one must travel either by rail or by air—and in no case without military permission. There is no town near the railway station, and no highway connection with the outside world.

Construction Problem

This makes the movement of construction material and airport supplies to Newfoundland airport a problem. But there has been no rush to connect this great field—operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force but used also by the United States Army Air Corps—with other points on the island by motor road. The theory has been that roads would help a potential enemy more than they would serve the field.

And so it happens that Newfoundland airport, as a vital crossroads of air traffic, is closer to London by air than it is to St. John's, on this island, by rail. Recently a distinguished passenger left Newfoundland airport on a bomber about the time other passengers boarded the train for St. John's. By the time the train travelers were stepping from their sleepers at St. John's railway station, on this island, the bomber's passenger had been delivered and appropriately welcomed in England.

From Newfoundland airport to New York is a little over 5-hours flight. By rail from New York to St. John's, Newfoundland, is almost five days.

Portable radio transmitters simplify the problem of communications between military units, between Newfoundland bases and Washington, Ottawa, and London. But even so, the volume of Newfoundland telegraph traffic has swollen so enormously in the past year that an SOS call for teleprinters and other speed equipment had to be sent to the United States.

From the United States, too, is expected to come the additional railway equipment—especially locomotives, freight and passenger cars and tank cars—needed to put the narrow-gauge railway in a position to handle its vastly increased business.

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The Week in Focus: Roosevelt-Churchill Council at Sea Clears Decks for Action

Joint Message Sent to Stalin; Pétain Ends French Republic

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight points of human freedom emerged this week as Anglo-American aims in war and peace.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their secret rendezvous "somewhere off the New England coast" set their signatures to the historic joint declaration even as Nazi tyranny tightened its grip on France and thrust deeply into the Russian Ukraine.

Unprecedented in American history, the President's meeting with Britain's leader assumed the stature of a full war council at sea. Chiefs of Staff were present. Every critical phase of the democratic war effort presumably came under review during those days aboard British and American warships.

Resolute determination to crush the Nazi system at whatever cost was taken as a starting point

To this end, a joint message was sent to Stalin, promising the "maximum of supplies" and proposing a three-power meeting of high Anglo-American officials with the Soviet ruler in Moscow. Stalin accepted promptly. About 850,000,000 people now actively oppose Nazi Germany's bid for world conquest.

"After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny," affirmed the democratic executives, "they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Thus the democracies wrested from dictatorship the initiative in advocacy of a postwar world appealing to universal instincts of freedom. Hitherto the propagandaized Nazi "New Order" in Europe, and the Japanese "New Order in East Asia," based on force and suppression, had not officially been countered by a powerful democratic promise of a better world.

Those closest to the secret consultations hint that peace aims, however essential, were frankly seen as depending at this stage upon practical measures for winning the war. Every one of the eight points requires a prior defeat of Nazi arms.

What was decided by highest officials—political, economic, military, naval, and air—can only be surmised. Certain it is that they faced a world panorama of almost cosmic proportions.

In the Far East, Japan went on a full war footing.

In the Near East, Nazi inroads on southern Russia raised vast potential problems of defending a new front extending from the Mediterranean to India and on to China. Turkey received British and Russian pledges of support against Nazi aggression. Iran, pivotal in Near East strategy, expelled some Nazi agents.

The world is being reshaped, and this week sharpened the issue as to who shall be the architects.

'Certain Common Principles . . .'

The eight points, reminiscent of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, are set forth by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as "certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world."

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, "territorial or other."

2. No territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

3. Respect for "the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live"; and restoration of "sovereign rights and self government" to "those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

4. Access "on equal terms" for "all states, great or small, victor or vanquished," to trade and raw materials of the world, subject only to one reservation. This is stated in the qualifying phrase—"with due respect" to "existing obligations" of Britain and America.

5. Fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, "with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

6. A peace enabling all nations and men to live in liberty under law.

7. Freedom of the high seas for "all men."

8. Eventual abandonment of the use of force, "for realistic as well as spiritual reasons." But those "nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers," are to be disarmed on land, sea, and in the air, "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security." To peace-loving nations is pledged a disarmament effort.

Russell, Los Angeles Times

The Awakening Giant

Ding, Des Moines Register

American V's for Victory

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

The Villain Still Pursues

First Victory, Then Peace

Present in addition to the President and Prime Minister were the following top-flight officials and officers, among those so far known:

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

Lt. Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and Chief of the British Naval Staff.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of U. S. Naval Operations.

Admiral E. J. King, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

Sir Wilfred Freeman, Vice-Chief of British Air Staff.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply who proceeded to Washington after the sea council had disbanded.

Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the U. S. Lend-Lease Act.

W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease Expediter in London.

Sumner Welles, U. S. Undersecretary of State.

Such an assembly obviously did not discuss tiddly-winks.

They are the men charged with achieving victory as the essential prelude to the kind of peace acceptable among free men.

Propaganda By-Products

Whether by design or as a by-product, this democratic council of war and peace assumed tremented, so acquainting its people ganda offensive.

The few hints that leaked out in advance caused speculation about a dramatic mid-ocean meeting. The Berlin press commented, so acquainting its people with the fact that something was afoot.

When news of the council at sea came out on Thursday in simultaneous announcements at London and Washington, the Reich and Fascist Italy, as well as Japan, attacked it or ridiculed it enough to spread the main facts behind otherwise high walls of Nazi-Fascist censorship.

The stage-managing of this sea rendezvous, in charge of two supreme diplomatic showmen, thus achieved in propaganda terms what might have taken years to do through slower processes of the grapevine.

Britain's "V-for-Victory" campaign, making further strides on its own this week, relies on keeping alive the smouldering resistance to Nazi domination in occupied countries, and fanning the flames into eventual revolts.

America's power, so visibly marshaled behind Britain in the meeting aboard warships including the British battleship Prince of Wales and the American heavy cruiser Augusta, commands respect in the occupied zones and in the Reich, especially among the people.

'I, Pétain . . .'

Contrasted tragically with the reaffirmation of democratic principles by Britain and America was the radiocast speech of Marshal Pétain in France, aligning that unhappy country more rigidly in the Nazi mold.

Commentators found the speech revealing as evidence that the French people do not like Vichy's policy of collaboration with the Reich, and are resisting it by many devices.

To the highly individualistic French, gifted with a long tradition of self-government, the Marshal uttered these words which must have tasted like wormwood in French mouths:

"Authority no longer comes from below. It properly is that which I give or which I delegate."

End of Third Republic

Nazi pressure on Vichy was seen at two tangible fulcrum points mentioned by the Marshal.

He dwelt at length on the necessity of returning to useful work at home the million young Frenchmen now held as war prisoners—virtual hostages—by the Reich. Berlin has steadily used these prisoners as a lure, releasing a few but holding enough to tantalize the French.

He also spoke of negotiating with Germany to "assure equitable distribution of raw materials indispensable to our factories."

With control over manpower and raw materials, including food, for rebuilding France, the Nazis are in position to dictate. The "men of Vichy" yield, and some of them openly advocate joining the Nazi system.

Marshal Pétain's move, while stopping short of full collaboration with the Reich, sought to put an end to the democratic Third Republic. The move is generally interpreted as a prelude to all-out collaboration, provided the French people submit.

French Revolution in Reverse

Point by point, Marshal Pétain's decisions seek to reverse the hard-won liberties of the France that once made itself a greatness and a name wherever men long to be free, equal, and fraternal. The 12 points, directly reversing principles established during the French Revolution and attended by varying fortunes since then, are:

1. Suspension of political parties; end of their right to assemble or publish.

2 No pay for Parliamentary members, effectively ending that instrument of representative self-government.

3. Disciplinary action against "secret societies," including Masons who are deprived of right to exercise "any public function."

4. The Legion of Ex-Service Men, strongly nationalistic and comparable in some ways to Hitler's original followers, is declared to be "the best instrument in the free zone of national revolution," but is subordinated to the Government.

5. Doubling of police force.

6. Commissars of Public Power are appointed with the mission of "ferreting out and destroying obstacles" to the national revolution.

7. Powers of regional prefects are reinforced. This tends to centralize control in Vichy's hands.

8. Labor Charter regulates relations among workers, artisans, technicians, and employers, presumably on more corporative lines

9. Economic reorganization.

10. More stringent control over food through Food Supply Bureau.

11. Council of Justice created to judge "those responsible for our disaster." This revives the Nazi-prodded trials of "warmongers" who resisted Germany.

12. Oath of fealty to be sworn by all officials "to me"—Pétain.

In launching these unpopular measures, the aged Marshal evidently relied on his still extensive popularity. But he warned that repression will be the rule from now on to "overcome the resistance of all these opponents of the new order."

The opposition mentioned includes a wide swath across French government and economy, indicating widespread discontent.

To America, Marshal Pétain addressed an appeal for understanding.

A Few Other Events

In such a week, many tremendous events were cast into the background.

Russian resistance in the Ukraine apparently cracked enough to permit Nazi wedges to break through toward Odessa. Trapped, according to Berlin, were some of Marshal Budenny's forces. Rains later slowed operations. New offensives toward Leningrad began. The central sector around Smolensk saw little change.

A new $6,000,000,000 U. S. lend-lease bill is being prepared.

Installment buying in the U. S. is under new Federal curbs.

Latest defense bill, $7,550,000,000, went to President.

Congress extended the draft 18 months, with $10 a month pay rise after the first year.

Gasoline rations began with 10 per cent cut to dealers.

Britain heavily bombed Berlin, co-operating with Russian planes. Cologne was hammered by daylight.

London banned all exports to Japan.

Rise in Army Morale Expected As Men Digest Stimson Talk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Military authorities asserted today that when the Nation's citizen soldiers become fully aware of the dangers confronting the United States in an armed and fighting world, problems of morale will be dissipated in a general wave of enthusiasm for defense preparations.

An effort to impress upon the troops the nearness and gravity of such dangers was described as the purpose behind Secretary Henry L. Stimson's unusual broadcast to the Army last night in which he told the men they were being trained to fight "on any of the many and varied terrains which surround our country from which an attack may come."

Basing his speech on congressional enactment this week of the 18-months' service extension bill, Mr. Stimson said he realized that additional time in uniform meant sacrifices for the soldiers but he added "that out of your devotion there is being created the most effective fighting force which this country has ever known in time of peace."

Some Army men said that prolonged and bitter debate over the bill, involving heated discussion as to whether the United States is in actual danger, had tended to lower morale of the troops but now that the debate was ended and the policy governing service extension settled this situation would eventually right itself.

The Secretary of War declared there were many points at which German or Japanese forces—which he described as composed of veteran troops of professional efficiency—might attack the United States. In this connection he mentioned bases in both the Atlantic and Pacific and continued:

"If, by combining an air attack with a "fifth column" revolution, an Axis power should succeed in making a lodgement upon the coast of South America, we should have a real task indeed; for it would not be difficult for an enemy lodged there to get within easy bombing distance of the Panama Canal."

Already, he said, some of the most significant symptoms which "invariably forecast the coming of an Axis attack" are discernible in South America. He mentioned "unrest and excitement" in various Latin republics "which are being attributed by the Governments of those republics to the machinations of foreign secret agents." With these developments he linked the fact that Germany might take over Dakar, West Africa, from the friendly Vichy Government of France, and he said that "the distance from Dakar to the Easternmost point of Brazil can easily be traversed either by air or sea."

Mr. Stimson directed his address specifically to "soldiers of the Army of the United States" and said he was making it because he wanted the men in uniform to understand why it was necessary for the Government to hold them in service beyond the year for which most of them were called. Extension of service for 18 additional months was authorized in legislation to which Congress gave final approval yesterday.

In making his explanation, the War Secretary gave one of the most complete statements of American grand strategy thus far made by a ranking Government official.

In that connection, he recounted that the Government had spent the past year in surrounding the country with "outposts and bastions from which it could be defended against attacks which appear so inevitable," and in strengthening the resistance to the Axis of those countries, especially Britain, which are now engaged in fighting it.

Mentioning Pacific bases, he said those in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands were especially important because "Japanese newspapers are already beginning to tell us the trouble we may expect to have in Alaska if Germany conquers Russia."

All these military preparations, he emphasized, were solely for defense.

"We have not been seeking any wild adventures in foreign wars," he told the troops and the Nation. "We have not been planning any expeditionary force for the benefit of any other nation."

The Army, he said, must be prepared to fight "on the icebound coasts of the North Atlantic and of the North Pacific as well as in the tropic heat of Panama or South America."

"American soldiers," he added, "are already standing guard on the East from Iceland to British Guiana and on the West from Alaska to Panama. A successful attack upon any one of these outposts would bring an enemy within bombing distance of our great cities and would make necessary a major military effort to drive him off."

His brief reference to Iceland constituted the first disclosure that American soldiers actually had been sent to strengthen the garrison of marines originally dispatched to that island.

But even more dangerous for this country than an attack on one of its own outposts, Mr. Stimson said, would be a defeat of Britain by Germany, which he declared would give the Axis nations sea power superior to that of the United States.

Removal of Britain from the war, he declared, would confront the country with a danger "which even our isolationists would recognize as the danger of invasion."

Germany has a trained army of more than 7,000,000 men, Mr. Stimson said, and an air force of more than 500,000, while the Japanese have 2,000,000 men under arms. He described all these as veteran troops, hardened and well equipped.

"The Germans are now going into battle with their song, 'Today Europe is ours: tomorrow the whole world,'" Mr. Stimson continued. "Their skill and their power can hardly be overestimated."

The standard of military efficiency which they have set, he declared, is one "which we must excel."

"We must be ready to meet such a force as this on any of the many and varied terrains which surround our country from which an attack may come."

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Held historic conferences with Winston Churchill aboard ship and issued joint statement on the postwar objectives of Great Britain and the United States.

Signed an executive order by which the Federal Reserve Board will restrict installment buying.

By executive order suspended the eight-hour day law for mechanics and laborers working for the War Department on national defense projects.

Signed into law a bill authorizing formation of a special plant-protection force to guard naval shore establishments from subversive activities.

Sent to the Senate the nomination of Willys R. Peck, of California, now counselor of the United States Embassy at Peiping, China, to be Minister of Thailand.

Senate: Completed congressional action on the resolution extending military service for 18 months.

Passed the $6,838,436,000 Supplemental Defense Appropriation bill.

The Finance Committee continued hearings on the tax bill.

House: Passed the resolution extending military service 18 months.

Completed congressional action on the bill forbidding the marketing of Government-loan cotton and wheat during the emergency.

Rejected the conference report on the property requisitioning bill.

Completed congressional action on the bill to safeguard patents.

Approved a resolution for investigation of progress of the merchant shipping program.

Recessed for a month.

The Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings all week on the Price Control bill and then recessed for a month.

Departments: Treasury — Freed frozen assets of Portuguese in this country. Announced that the national debt exceeds the $50,000,000,000 mark.

Interior — Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced a proposal by the oil industry for an $80,000,000 single pipeline from the southwest into the New York area.

WPA—Reported that 5,600,000 persons were unemployed in July.

Maritime Commission — Reported it had taken over 51 of the foreign idle ships in American ports.

Landon Finds Military Aim In Declaration

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 16 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said yesterday "It is evident from the way the Roosevelt-Churchill momentous meeting and statement were handled that there was a well-staged effort to mislead the American people as to the purpose of this meeting."

Presence of naval and military high commands instead of the Secretary of State, "gives weight to grave misgivings that this long conference dealt with military and naval collaboration, rather than collaboration with Britain by peaceful means," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee said in a statement.

"It is rather strange that the heads of the two greatest countries in the world met and issued a statement fostering freedom of the seas, freedom of governments and other freedoms without mentioning freedom of worship. Could it be that this omission was caused by a desire not to offend atheist Communistic Russia?"

Of the way the meeting and statement were handled, Mr. Landon added:

"All the emphasis was placed on desirable peace aims. Administration stooges in the House and Senate were waiting on the radio and press associations to stress the peace proposals.

"It was not revealed until later in the day that the military and naval high commands were present also.

"Press dispatches from London say that 'several editorials there expressed the conviction that the peace-aims declaration was merely intended to conceal the real purpose of the meeting.

"Many editors in this country feel that the President pledged this country to the defeat of Hitler, with all that it means in the way of blood and suffering to our own people.

"Of course he has done that—several times since the election—in his fireside chats. But this is a formal document between the heads of two great countries. The President says we are not a belligerent and then assumes the role of one, in the eyes of the world, in making this joint statement with another belligerent.

"Now is the time to recall again the recent statement of the two field commanding British Generals that Hitler could not be defeated unless we—the people of the United States—landed another A. E. F. in Europe, that the British could not spare any of their boys for this expedition, and therefore it was up to us."

Knox Ties Peace to Strength

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 16 (AP)—Citing the eight declarations of the Roosevelt - Churchill conference this week at sea, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said in an address last night before the North Carolina League of Municipalities that "I hope the President will offer these to Congress for its approval, and God help that Senator or Congressman who votes against it."

"Only the strong can preserve righteous peace," Mr. Knox said in defense of the national program of military preparedness.

"It was my recognition of the fearful perils of this hour that caused me to forsake my business and political preference, temporarily, to become the civilian head of what will be the greatest naval power that ever sailed the seas," Mr. Knox said.

The Secretary earlier at a press conference at Raleigh, N. C., said that "not a shot" had been fired by the U. S. Navy in carrying out President Roosevelt's order to keep clear the sealanes to Iceland.

Questioned whether the Navy had been forced to do any shooting in patrolling waters between the United States and Iceland, Mr. Knox said:

"No, not a single shot has been fired. Not an Axis flag has been sighted. They're keeping out of our way apparently. And the sinking of ships in that area has stopped for some reason or other.

"The President has said several times that he wanted to keep the sealanes to Iceland clear of peril or the threat of peril. That's what we are doing."

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C. I. O. Asks Another Parley Ere U. S. Takes Kearny Yard

By the Associated Press

A decision still was awaited today on whether the Navy would take over the mammoth Kearny N. J., plant of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company—strike-bound for 10 days with $493,000,000 in vessel construction held up.

As L. H. Korndorff, President of the United States Steel Corporation's shipbuilding subsidiary, concluded a series of conferences with Navy officials, James B. Carey, C. I. O. Secretary, asserted that the firm was engaged in "a strike against the Government."

Mr. Carey asked that before the Government acted on Mr. Korndorff's request that the Navy take over the yards, there be a conference with management and union representatives, "so that there can be no misunderstanding in the future on the fundamental issues and policies involved."

Mr. Korndorff offered to turn the yard over to the Government rather than accept a Defense Labor Mediation Board recommendation that the firm sign a contract with the C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers requiring that members keep in good standing or lose their jobs. He said this was a "closed shop" proposal.

Mr. Carey wrote to Navy Secretary Frank Knox that the company attempted to confuse the issues. He said the 17,000 shipyard workers wanted to get back on the job.

Detroit—A two-day labor dispute at the Briggs Manufacturing Company was settled at a conference of management representatives and agents of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers. About 250 employees in the press department had walked out because of the dismissal of a shop steward. The union officials said three stewards had been rehired. The stoppage made thousands of auto plant workers idle, because they were dependent upon Briggs for parts.

Fairfield, Ala.—Operations in the tinning department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's tin plate mill were halted by a strike. C. I. O. steel workers' representatives said the firm had "failed to give us a workable incentive wage plan." The department employs 550 men.

Boston—Emil Rieve, General President of the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Union of America announced wage increases for 25,000 employees of the American Woolen Company, amounting to about $4,000,000 annually. He said the increases, effective Aug. 18 in nine New England mills, would range as high as 17½ per cent for workers in the lower brackets, and that a flat increase of seven cents an hour from a 40-cent minimum had been agreed upon as a basis for the rise.

Allentown, Pa.—After an all-day session with a conciliation service panel in the capital, representatives of Mack Trucks, Inc., and the C. I. O.'s auto workers agreed on a general wage increase, the terms of which were not disclosed pending ratification by the local union. It was reported the men had asked for a 15 cent hourly rise over present rates, which were not made known. A strike involving 4,500 workers was called Monday.

New York—A United States conciliator sought to avert a threatened strike of telephone installation men which union leaders asserted might eventually tie up every Bell Telephone System in the Nation.

After meeting with executives of Western Electric, Inc., and leaders of the Association of Communication Equipment Workers, James W. Fitzpatrick, Commissioner of the United States Conciliation Service, said he believed progress toward agreement on a contract had been made.

Paul E. Griffith of Chicago, President of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, an independent union with which the association is affiliated, was en route to New York to confer with Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, parent body of Western Electric.

Labor Re-election

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, a former welder who has guided the United Auto Workers, Committee for Industrial Organization, for two and a half years, was re-elected President of the organization yesterday after he pleaded for unity and an end to factional strife.

With only a few delegates dissenting, the United Automobile Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers at their sixth national convention adopted a motion unanimously electing Mr. Thomas to the post he has held since January, 1939, when Homer Martin was ousted by the Executive Board.

George F. Addes, of Detroit, Secretary-Treasurer since 1936, also was re-elected, defeating Richard T. Leonard, Detroit Regional Director, by an unofficial vote of 1,759 to 1,307.

Wholesale Clothing Market Faces Shortage of Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Buyers of men's, women's, and children's wearing apparel seeking to stock their department and dry goods stores and specialty shops with fall and winter merchandise found themselves face to face with shortages caused by the national defense program during the semi-annual wholesale apparel markets just concluded here.

Although a series of style shows were held by a number of wholesale organizations, due to shortages of many materials the buyers found that securing of sufficient merchandise was their major problem. For the first time in many years they found they were unable to buy all of the sweaters, dresses, underwear, work shirts, and other merchandise they wanted. This was due not only to the fact that many factories are devoting all their productive effort to Government orders, plus actual shortages of silks, woolens, and many fabrics. An attempt on the part of the leaders of the industry to cooperate with governmental policies of maintaining prices and a stabilized market resulted in the placing of orders only 24 per cent above last year's dollar volume at the Infants', Children's, and Women's Apparel and Accessories market in The Merchandise Mart.

In a number of cases manufacturers and wholesalers prevented a run on the market when they allotted dealers merchandise in orders not exceeding 12 per cent above totals purchased a year ago. This was in accordance with pledges made during the National Retail Dry Goods Association meeting earlier in the summer, and was also deemed essential since many retailers arrived at the market seeking to purchase large reserve stocks. Regulation of retail purchases at wholesale sources will prevent territorial shortage of goods and will also insure sounder inventories, authorities point out. They also point to the fact that overstocking was blamed for the closing of many retail apparel organizations during past shortage scares in 1919 and 1937.

Although the merchants could not buy large quantities of merchandise, they bought better quality and higher priced goods than ever before. This was held due to an increasing purchasing power and the possibility of future shortages, necessitating longer use of the merchandise.

Even the styles were influenced by the defense program and world conditions. A number of simply designed utility dresses for women engaged in war relief activities were shown, and many dresses, jackets, and suits are copied directly from military and naval styles. The Chicago Wash Apparel show also included a collection of coveralls known as "jeeps" for girls who work in defense factories.

Less N. Y. Major Crime But Auto Infractions Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16—Despite an 8.2 per cent increase in criminal offenses, major crime in New York State declined 10.6 per cent in the first half of 1941, according to the Department of Correction today. In the same period motor vehicle and traffic law infractions rose, comprising 72.7 per cent of the crime total, compared with 68.2 per cent a year ago, the report says.

Los Angeles Tax Cut Effected By Improved Fiscal Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16—Economy in non-defense activities of government more than ever before is a citizen's "must," if only to make easier the financing of defense costs themselves. Always a reformer's "must," the insistence on the greatest possible efficiency in government is a policy in which Los Angeles County has pioneered.

Savings had already become major before the deepening of the defense crisis, and now the newfound experience is standing defense-burdened taxpayers in good stead. If the continuing savings in non-defense functions in the county seem small potatoes in comparison with the mounting costs of arms, Angelenos know they have set a good example for greater savings by other governments in which they participate.

For the past two years, the County's tax rate has been lowered without impairing standards of service. This was achieved by better budget methods, more effective controls over personnel, reduction of overhead costs, and elimination of many marginal services.

The County chose this path of economy rather than the alternative of increasing the tax rate when increased demands for indigent aid and other forms of relief had almost unbalanced the County's budget by consuming 60 per cent of it.

Savings on Overhead

It is in the field of overhead costs which the County has done its most spectacular slashing, demonstrating how any governmental unit can do the same, even in administering defense. The purchasing system here has been overhauled to buy more for less during the past two years, becoming the keystone of the economy under the new office of Chief Administrative Officer, which post is held by Wayne Allen. Inaugurating his program, Mr. Allen in 1939 saved $461,863 in reducing purchases for 50 departments to $6,170,249. Without sacrificing quality, he held to this gain and lopped off another $193,262 last year, all the more remarkable in view of a rising commodity price market, while personnel increased, and the load in County institutions went up.

Mr. Allen credits this success to "disruption of monopoly prices and collusive bidding; adoption of uniform standards of quality; quantity purchasing at reduced prices, and active association with other purchasing agents."

With the backing of the Board of Supervisors, he consolidated the purchasing and stores departments. By taking advantage of increased storage space, he saved $500 on nails alone, buying in larger quantities. By buying typewriters by the year instead of by the unit, he stabilized prices, saving $3,666 on this bit of equipment. Co-operating with the National Association of Purchasing Agents, a specifications plan saves $8,000 yearly; by knowing what other fire departments pay for fire engines, he has saved as much as $2,500 per red wagon.

Examples of Thrift

Unlimited competitive bidding has saved $1,440 in paper towels and $5,095 in traffic lacquer. Cash discounts saved $37,597.75 last year, a gain of 25 per cent over 1939, which in turn had been a 44 per cent gain over the 1936 level. The Purchasing Department hires itself out to special-district governments; for instance, it saved 50 per cent on the cost of chalk for the Elementary School District.

One of the best contributions

Remodeling Begun On Mecca Temple

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—An addition of a new art and music center to the cultural life of New York City was under way today with remodeling of the $3,000,000 Mecca Temple in Fifty-fifth Street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. When the work is completed, the temple will be known as the Cosmopolitan Opera House and the adjacent Shrine temple will become the People's Art Center.

The exterior of the Mecca Temple, with its picturesque façade of Spanish tile and the tiled dome rising 132 feet from the street, will be kept intact.

The opera house will be completed in time for 1941-'42 bookings for opera, ballet, concerts and other attractions, Max Rubinoff, general manager of the new organization, said, adding that the purpose of the project was to provide New York City with a permanent popular-priced opera company.

The People's Art Center will have 12 halls with from 100 to 600 seats for lectures, meetings, concerts and rehearsals.

800 Planes Ready For U. S. Maneuvers

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS, Aug. 16 (AP)—Nearly 800 airplanes, including some of the Army's fastest and newest bombers and pursuit planes, will participate in the Louisiana war games for 500,000 troops, it was learned officially today.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Chief of the Air Force, has designated some 450 planes to operate with the Third Army in South Louisiana and approximately 350 with the Second Army in the northern sector of the State.

These air units will simulate bombing of troops and towns in the maneuvers area, will go through the motions of strafing soldiers marching along roadways and deploying in the hills and swamps of the "battleground."

The camouflaged planes are expected also to participate in the Army's first use of parachute troops during the September war games.

Republicans Charge Ad. Drive for CCC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Republican charges were made in the House yesterday that the Civilian Conservation Corps was having such great difficulty in getting enrollees that it was advertising for them.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, who told the House that some New England newspapers were running "big ads," also said he had heard that in some sections of the country "they are conducting house-to-house canvasses for enrollees."

The Senate wrote into a deficiency appropriation bill, eventually sent to the White House yesterday, a provision that the overall cost of the CCC should not exceed $1,000 a year for each enrollee. A further provision, however, said this restriction should not apply in event the enrollment fell below 210,000.

Ward of Mrs. Roosevelt

© Fox

Kerman Iriondo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNET, England—"Madrina President," Kerman Iriondo, refugee in the Basque Children's Home near here, writes to Mrs. Roosevelt, who has adopted him. Kerman was delighted to receive a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt saying that she has his photograph and is glad to have him to care for. Kerman was adopted by Mrs. Roosevelt through the American foster parents' plan for war children. She pays £2 10s. a month toward his keep.

Kerman, with 42 others, is remaining at the Home because so far it has been impossible to trace his parents. The last news of Herman's father was that he was in a Spanish prison.

He is shown with a photograph of Mrs. Roosevelt before him.

Manila Keynote of Loyalty

MANILA, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Nacionalista Party emphatically reaffirmed its stand for Philippine independence in 1946, in the platform adopted at the national convention today.

But in preliminaries which were expected to lead to the unanimous nomination of President Quezon to head the party's ticket in November elections, the keynote was loyalty to America and to democratic principles.

Noting that economic readjustment had been set back by war conditions, the platform proposed that provisions of the Independence Act be invoked permitting conferences for the "revision of economic provisions of the act, so that preferential trade with America be allowed to continue after independence . . ."

(The Philippines is scheduled to gain independence in 1946 in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act adopted by Congress).

"We declare unflinchingly the determination of the Filipino people to attain independence on the date set by act," the platform stated. "We countenance no move to alter or postpone it."

(Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont suggested recently that indefinite postponement of Philippine independence would be "advantageous to us and to the islands" in view of the international situation).

While Mr. Quezon's nomination, and that of his vice-president, Sergio Osmeno, was expected, the President has said repeatedly he would not be a candidate for nomination, but would run again if the people demanded his re-election.

Hawaiian Inactive Volcano Crater May Become Novel Incinerator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Smoke may rise again from the long extinct Punchbowl crater in the heart of Honolulu.

Not that volcanologists predict resumption of activity by this fireless lava cone, but the City-county Government is studying the possibility of building an incinerator in the old volcano.

Garbage disposal is one of several of Honolulu's municipal problems which have been complicated by defense activities. As a result of the influx of defense workers and Army and Navy families there has been an appreciable increase in the volume of refuse which must be disposed of by the City garbage department.

Former Dump Land Taken

At the same time the waste land which formerly absorbed this rubbish has been taken over by the Army for development as a part of a new Army pier and terminal project adjoining Honolulu Harbor.

United States Army engineers have discouraged proposals to dump the City's garbage at sea lest it drift back to litter navigable waterways and shore areas.

So in the general discussion of this problem, the construction of an incinerator in Punchbowl crater has been proposed.

Punchbowl is one of the two prominent and easily identified craters in Honolulu. The other is Diamond Head. Both have been extinct for hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years. Honolulu's principal business district lies between the foot of Punchbowl and the sea. A paved highway leads to the crater rim which forms one of the favorite elevated sight-seeing spots.

Fortified at One Time

In the former days the crater was used by Hawaiians for racial ceremonies. Later it was fortified and guns mounted on the rim guarded Honolulu Harbor. Today the lower slopes of the crater are thickly populated but the interior is empty except for a National Guard rifle range.

Those who favor the plan to build an incinerator in the crater point out that the volcano is centrally located; that the incinerator would be out of sight and would, therefore, not be a blemish on the landscape, and that smoke from burning rubbish would be released high enough above the City so that it would not be objectionable to Honolulu residents.

So visitors who come to Hawaii expecting to see volcanoes bubbling over with molten lava may see smoke rise again from the cold fire-pit of Punchbowl crater.

Hawaii's Oat-Burning Mules Hold Place in Days of Mechanized Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Despite the rapid mechanization of the United States army no machine has been invented yet to replace the Army mule in Hawaii.

These oat-burners still have an important job to do in this motorized outpost of American defense.

Officers arriving for duty on Oahu often are surprised to learn of the large number of mules still on active duty in Hawaii but a quick look at the terrain, or a map, shows them why tanks and trucks haven't driven the mules out of these islands.

Some of the key posts in the defense plan of Hawaii are located high in the mountain ridges which tower above Honolulu and the broad pineapple and sugar-cane fields.

These mountain stations are accessible only by trails, too narrow and winding for motorized units. But the mountain stations must be supplied with food and ammunition, so the Army mule gets the job.

They are also used for transporting supplies to troops on maneuvers in mountainous terrain, and on some of these expeditions they carry light artillery as well as food and ammunition.

Army records show that there are 160 mules on active duty in Hawaii with the Hawaiian Division Pack Train.

Average serviceability of an Army mule is from 20 to 25 years, a record which compares favorably with the sturdiest motorized equipment.

The daily diet of these military beasts in Hawaii consists of seven pounds of straw, fourteen pounds of hay, five pounds of oats, one pound of bran wheat and one pound of ground pineapple rind.

Mules are fed daily at 5:30 a. m. and again at 5 p. m. When not working they are exercised regularly, and on Sundays they have the day off.

Five-Cent School Lunch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Sponsored by the City School Department in cooperation with the Surplus Commodities Administration, nourishing and well-balanced lunches costing only five cents are served daily to more than 150 elementary grade children at various recreation centers here.

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All Americas Now Included In Hemisphere Aviation Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Organization of the Mexican Wing of the Inter-American Esquadrille, which has recently been completed here, makes unanimous the membership of the 21 American nations in this civil aeronautics venture which may prove one of the most beneficial projects for continental security and solidarity. The Esquadrille is backed by Laurence Rockefeller and has the approval of the United States State Department.

The purpose of the Esquadrille is to promote civil aeronautics throughout the continent through the establishment of a Wing, or chapter, in each nation. It was launched with a mission headed by Gen. Frank McCoy which left Washington on March 4 and finished its Hemispheric tour in Mexico City. General McCoy and Walter Bruce Howe had to abandon the group at Lima but it continued under the leadership of Warren Simonson and Alfredo de los Rios.

The promotion of private flying through the co-operation and coordination of all the American nations confronts two pressing problems. The first of these is the simplifying of immigration and tourist requirements, landing fees, entry permits and customs duties. The second is construction of emergency landing fields with all necessary facilities along the continental routes.

Solution of these problems is expected soon, says Mr. de los Rios, spokesman for the mission, because of the enthusiasm found in every country for the aviation program. The organization proposed by the Washington group crystallized latent interest in every country visited, he says, and was welcomed as a concrete project for the increasing of inter-American exchange and understanding.

President of the Mexican Wing is Gen. Roberto Fierro, head of the Army Air Force. The Wing membership includes Col. Feliciano Flores Diaz, Director of Civil Aeronautics, the Ministers of War, Interior, Communications, Education and Treasury. Among its 30 members are also included civil and Army fliers, newspaper editors and directors of local radio stations.

This membership including Army and civilian fliers, Cabinet Ministers and national leaders is typical of the Wings memberships in all the Latin American nations. Such backing means that the movement, while remaining a private organization, has official sponsorship which is essential to solving its problems and making the venture a success. Each Wing will remain an autonomous body but they will all have a common goal.

An International Council, serving as a permanent action committee, is being established in New York City with headquarters at Rockefeller Center. This will promote the continental organization as well as a national Wing in the United States.

Direct appeals will be made to youth to join the organization and an Air Youth Movement will be launched in the United States. This will be followed by similar youth organizations in other American countries. Scholarships will also be sought to enable Latin American students to study in the United States and become pilots or mechanics.

The potentialities of this organization are considered enormous by official spokesmen here in view of the need for increased air defense should any attempt be made by non-American nations to invade this continent. Well-trained civilian fliers equipped with adequate skyways and landing fields stretching across the continent would be an important asset for hemispheric defense and could serve as auxiliaries for the military fliers of each country.

Plant Shutdowns Forecast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor said yesterday that labor faced a new unemployment crisis within the next 60 days because of contemplated reductions in the production of consumer goods and because the supply of certain raw materials for non-defense plants is being cut off.

The A. F. of L.'s monthly survey of economic conditions said defense officials had estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 plants may be forced to close, leaving between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 workers without employment.

"The only hope for such plants and their workers," the survey said, "is to change to defense work as quickly as possible. If this cannot be done, workers must look for jobs elsewhere."

Chiefly affected by production cuts, the survey said, would be nondefense industries using aluminum, iron, steel, copper, zinc, brass, nickel, tin, rubber, silk, and cork.

The A. F. of L. survey suggested that employers, employees and the Government co-operate to meet the situation on a national and community basis.

Brazil Stamps Mark Postal Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil, second country in the world to adopt postage stamps — Great Britain having been the first — celebrated the event with a special issue of 300,000 one mil réis stamps.

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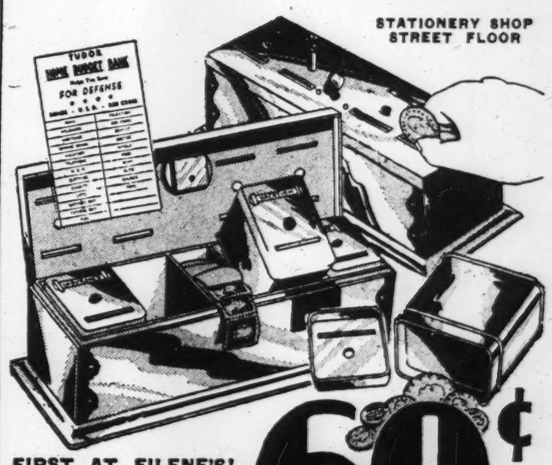
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Prices and Your Purse: Dividends in Vegetables

Feeding non-aggressors may pay dividends to American housewives in new kinds of dehydrated vegetables. Department of Agriculture chemists are experimenting with dried tomatoes, onions, white potatoes, carrots. leafy vegetables, green peas, green and wax beans, lima beans, celery and sweet corn.

Fat in the Fire

Butter makers are kicking at the elevated status given oleomargarine beginning Sept. 6, when food and drug regulations go into effect requiring the latter to have a minimum fat content of 80 per cent.

Oleomargarine will probably still come uncolored because of a law that taxes it 10 cents a pound if colored to look like butter, one quarter of a cent if not.

Share Your Car

Eighty-two insurance companies have given a boost to Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes' "share your car campaign" by removing restrictions that heretofore permitted policy-holders to carry passengers for pay only if they paid an additional 10 per cent premium.

If you live in Texas or Massachusetts, however, you'd better check with local officials before you offer your neighbor a regular ride to work. The last Mr. Ickes' office heard, the change was still under consideration by authorities in those two states.

The Swank

If you go in for swank in automobiles, you'll be bound for disappointment in next year's models. Beginning Aug. 23 manufacture of white sidewall tires will be taboo, the fancy type consuming approximately two pounds more crude rubber per tire than ordinary black tires.

On top of that, automobile manufacturers meeting here this week, discussed elimination of all decorative trim and "non-functional" parts including grillwork, extra lights and ornamental bands.

Other Side of the Chese

From a cheese importing country, the United States switched recently to a cheese exporting country. Normally the United States imports 40 times the quantity of cheese it exports but since May the tables have turned.

Army Feet

Unlike ordinary consumers, the Government is finding it costs more to buy shoes for big feet than for small.

Army shoes that it formerly bought for $3.38 a pair are now $3.40, due, it explains, to the fact that the last 1,000,000 pairs ordered are a full size larger than previous purchases.

Marching makes the feet grow bigger.

Date With Coal

The week ending Oct 25th has been tentatively set as the crucial week for the bitumonius coal shortage when it is expected to reach approximately 50,000 carloads. On Sept. 9 consumers will have a public audience before the Bituminous Coal Division to ask for a price ceiling.

On the Brink

On Aug. 5 OPACS Chief Leon Henderson warned the House Banking and Currency Committee: "We stand now on the brink of inflation."

On Aug. 14, without taking any action, the Committee recessed until Sept. 15.

"We're just tired and anxious to go home for a while," said Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama.

Salvage Week Urged for Steel Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Office of Production Management Officials are contemplating a national salvage week sometime this fall.

Last month housewives donated old aluminum to defense; next month they may be lugging out old iron, steel, rubber, wool, paper, and glass.

Pressure for such a drive is coming chiefly from the scrap iron and steel industry, which is being hard pushed to furnish material for the Nation's rapidly expanding steel requirements. One third of the 86,000,000 tons of steel ingots rolling from the Nation's steel mills in 1941 will be fabricated from waste materials collected by the steel scrap industry — from old streetcar rails, discarded automobiles, abandoned bridges. Some of the iron in them probably dates back to the Revolutionary War.

"When you talk about scrap iron, most people think of a junk man sitting behind a horse riding up and down through the back alleys," says Edwin C. Barringer of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel. "That hurts our feelings."

"An army travels on scrap," is the Institute's slogan these days.

Huge Steel Output

The industry's program for bringing to the teel mills the vast amounts of scrap they will need for raising steel production from 66,000,000 tons last year to 84,000,000 this year and 100,000,000 or more next, is divided into two parts.

1. Donation during a national salvage week of all kinds of discarded iron and steel hiding away in cellars, attics, barns, garages, and factories from coast to coast.

2. Accelerated activity on the part of scrap dealers assisted by the Work Projects Administration to unearth old street car and railroad ties, strip more automobile "graveyards," scour farms for discarded plows, and dismantle abandoned mines of machinery.

Step No. 1 would require cooperation of the Government in organizing and publicizing a national salvage week which all dealers in waste materials are anxious to have instituted.

Step No. 2 is to be accompanied by an educational campaign to convince dealers far from steel mills that their scrap is not worth the $20 ceiling set by the Office of Production and Civilian Supply for sales at Pittsburgh.

Price Differential

When a minimum price is set, it tends to become a maximum. Today there is plenty of scrap that could be brought in from Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, and the Mountain States, but dealers find it unprofitable to ship it to the steel mills. Scrap iron worth $20 a ton at a steel mill's back door is worth only $5 to $7 if it is 1,000 miles away.

There have been some complaints of hoarding of steel scrap on the part of dealers waiting for higher prices, but Institute officials insist the amount being held back is small. At present, steel mills are eating up about 4,500,000 tons of scrap a month.

To discourage hoarding, OPACS chief Leon Henderson recently asked the Department of Justice to investigate the industry's broker system, which, he contends, tends to monopoly and has been utilized as a means for enhancing scrap prices."

Preliminary scrap collection campaigns already have begun in Ohio where wreckers of 1,000 auto graveyards are being asked to bring in twice as much scrap the last half of this year as they did in the first half; two steel companies the American Rolling Mill Company and the Wheeling Steel Corporation, have started scrap collections of their own; and local house to house canvasses have been begun. At Middletown, Ohio, a house-to-house campaign brought in 125 tons of scrap the first few days. At its Ashland, Ky. plant Armco started a drive Aug. 4. That had brought in more than 10,000 tons of scrap up to the beginning of this week.

Auto Salvaging

Plans for double-quick salvaging of old automobiles in New England were laid last week at a meeting in Worcester, Mass.

If there is to be a general salvage campaign, the industries concerned are advising that it be held around the middle of September when housewives are back from vacation and thinking about fall housecleaning. The scrap ought to be collected and transported to industrial centers before winter sets in, they are telling OPM.

Philadelphia's Famed First Troop Has Only 'Cornet' in U. S. Army

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. (AP)—Lieut. William H. Ashton is the only Cornet of Cavalry in the United States Army.

He doesn't work at the can't-get-em-up trade, however, and he is not in the band.

The badge of his office is not a brass horn but a pennant. His function is to carry the pennant-shaped guidon of Philadelphia's famed mounted First Troop into battle.

Lieutenant Ashton bears a rank which stems from pre-Revolutionary days—a rank created after English usage at the time the mounted first troop was organized in 1774.

In the modern army (Philadelphia's contingent have become Troop A of the Federalized National Guard's 104th Cavalry), there are no duties prescribed for the Cornet (pronounced to rhyme with hornet). And no pay.

In the British Army, the Cornet was fourth-ranking officer of the troop; the equivalent of a Third Lieutenant, if there were such a rank.

So, in the modern Army, Cornet Ashton holds the double rank of cornet and second lieutenant. And draws a second looie's pay.

The rank of Cornet is jealously guarded by the tradition-rich Philadelphia troop—now manned largely by young aristocrats of Philadelphia's Main Line society set. The troop was organized in 1774 by 28 members of the Gloucester Fox Hunt Club, across the Delaware River in New Jersey.

The troop's rank of Cornet was protected by an act of Congress at the turn of the century, when the late Capt. John C. Groome won from the legislators recognition of "the ancient rights and privileges" of military organizations continually existing since 1774.

Colombian Liberals Meet

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 16 (AP)—Liberal Party delegates met today to select a presidential candidate—normally tantamount to election—and whatever the choice it seemed certain that Colombia would follow a policy of strong Pan-Americanism and support of democratic causes.

Nomination by the Liberal Party means election to the presidency unless—and this is important these days—international or internal developments of unexpected magnitude should upset the almost 2 to 1 majority the Party holds over the Conservative opposition.

Outstanding candidates are Former President Alfonso Lopez, English-speaking "New Dealer," and the Ambassador to the United States, Gabriel Turbay.

Señor Turbay frequently has spoken strongly in favor of close co-operation between Colombia and United States in the face of anti-democratic forces abroad. Señor Lopez, while advocating a "controlled co-operation" whenever Colombian rights are involved, has been equally outspoken in favor of democracy. His newspaper "El Liberal" is probably the most consistently anti-Axis publication in Colombia.

The election will be held on the first Sunday of next February, and the successful candidate will succeed President Santos the following Aug. 7. The incumbent is prevented by law from succeeding himself.

16 Italian Ships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 16 (AP)—Authorized sources reported that Italy had nearly completed arrangements to sell Argentina 16 interned Italian merchant ships at a bargain price of about $10,000,000 in a move of the Nazi-Fascist Axis "to strengthen friendship with this country."

The agreement was said to include provisions that first payments not be made until after the war or be made in blocked funds presently useless to the Axis, and that the sale include all Italian ships interned in Argentine ports rather than half of them, as Italy first proposed.

The total tonnage is about 88,000.

"If Italy is willing to take this loss now, it is reasonable to assume that she is gambling for the bigger gain of keeping Argentina aloof from the United States hemisphere defense plan," the sources commented.

Japanese: A Friendly View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Coast

The Japanese on the West Coast during this time of tension are seen with intensified interest and there come memories of impressions, pictures and relationships which make any thought of enmity difficult to accept.

It is not only the Nisei, those born in this country, but the older Japanese that make a pull upon the affection. There are those who sell in the public market, one grandfather who picks out the best ears of corn for each new customer, a little wiry woman who tries so ineffectually to call her wares after the pattern set by lively youths at the fruit stalls, and a young farm woman with a hearty laugh who sells "sweet cantaloupes, lady, sweet, see!"

There are farmers in the valleys with neat, productive plats, not, as some suspect, because they are subtle in their methods of farming, but because they sweat under the hot sun all the long day under wide straw hats just as all good farmers do.

There are children who go to school alongside Yankee children and become friends, and high school and college graduates who win an amazing percentage of honor awards as salutatorians and valedictorians. There are the Nisei who have become Christians and are living according to ideals of Christianity, loving through what they see as racial prejudice. And the Japanese American Citizens League teaching the young good citizenship, living so as to be accounted good Americans.

There are the older Japanese seeing their young weaned away not only to new racial customs, but to what seem heresies in the way of foreign and modern ideologies.

Memories come of tea ceremonies, flower arrangements, boys' festivals and the carp that swims against the current, lovely Japanese dances, and grand formals given by the Japan Society.

There are Japanese meeting each other and bowing low and bowing often, there is the funny, shuffling step of old-country Japanese women, the way Japanese men giggle when embarrassed, their sense of humor and readiness to laugh. And a Japanese walking along whistling an American tune.

There are Japanese children, like dolls, dainty and loved, Japanese families at picnics caring for their young, Japanese maidens preparing Sukiyaki dinners, young college Nisei barred from higher vocations, doing housework, waiting on table, shoveling fish.

There are Japanese Boy Scouts, several troops of them, marching in a parade on the Fourth, getting a hearty hand all along the route, Japanese-American soldiers.

And there is the Japanese windbell that hangs on many a West Coast porch, a flimsy thing by American standards, but dainty, dripping wisteria, and making sweet, far-off music, bringing some message from the wind in which there is no war, not even tension.—**Kate Archibald.**

Education

Courtesy of Pike's School and Camp, in Illinois

Morning Ride on a Fiery Steed

Children of a motor age have a right to experiences like this—whether with a pony, a big dog, or a goat. They should have the fun of knowing them as pets, too. In an apartment house civilization, and even in many a town life these days, it is not possible to have such pets—certainly a goat in a New York apartment would be at least a bit inconvenient! But a country type of private school and a summer camp can provide these experiences—and, if possible, should do so. This combined school and camp evidently agrees.

Britain's Food Drive, a River Bank, a Master, and His Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Eng.

Gay chatter from a troop of schoolboys suddenly broke the stillness of the summer morning. Led by a master, they had just clambered over one of the high stone walls that pattern the landscape of the Yorkshire dales. Racing across the fields they made for the willow-lined banks of the river Nidd as it sped downward from the Pennines.

"We're doing two jobs at once," smiled the master as he passed, "clearing the river banks of overhanging branches for the County Council, and at the same time gathering enough peasticks for our half-acre allotment."

It was an exhilarating scene. Two or three of the elder boys joined the master in climbing up the trees, their shadows reflected in the clear waters as the boughs bent and creaked under their weight. They cut and chopped the long branches with large carpenters' saws. A group of younger boys caught the leafy branches as they fell, and carried them to the neat piles stacked on the sloping banks. At a word from the master several boys sprang forward, picked up a bundle and started back over the wall toward their allotment.

"It all comes under the subject of 'gardening' in the school curriculum," explained the master as he stopped for a few minutes' rest. The boys sank down on the mossy bank near by. "Twice a week we dig and sow, weed and hoe, and generally care for our large parcel of ground. In this way the theoretical side of our lessons immediately becomes thoroughly practical. But perhaps the most important result of these afternoons in the open air is that they teach the boys self-reliance, initiative, and a sense of order."

"I don't need to ask if the boys are keen on the job," I remarked as I watched their eager faces waiting for the signal to move back to work.

"We could never do without our two gardening afternoons," replied the master. "If one day is wet, we garden the next afternoon, but the lesson is never missed. It is forming an important part of their future. Whether the boys become farmers or not, they all want to know how to cultivate their home gardens." Then, with a twinkle, he suddenly asked, "I don't suppose you know how to plant a cabbage, for instance, do you? Few citizens do," he added, "it's a tricky business."

Almost ashamed before the efficiency of those boys I admitted that I hadn't the least idea how to plant a cabbage.

Although originally a wartime development this practical gardening work will continue as part of the future school, the master told me, adding that it has already proved fine for the boys. "For instance," he continued, "the other day I met on the street the father of one of the boys. With gratitude he told me that a week or two ago his son brought home a large bag of fertilizer for his garden. When asked who had paid for it, the boy replied that he had saved his pocket money for several weeks and spent it on the fertilizer.

"Instead of spending the money on sweets or boyish trifles he is early learning the importance of thrift," he added.

Asked where the school gets its fertilizer and other supplies, he said that the County Council supports the work, and enables the boys to buy the picked peas and other vegetables at a minimum price for use in their homes.

As he said good-bye and moved once again toward the river bank the boys needed no word of command. They sprang to their feet, like young puppies, eagerly gathering round the master. It was easy to see the attachment and friendship which existed between them. Under his guidance they worked with a zest seldom accredited to schoolboys during school hours.

D. M. S.

Teen-Age in Doing Housework Needs to Feel It Her Home, Not Just Her Mother's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Housework seems an odd way in which to entertain a child during summer vacation; yet, why not? So I told my fifteen-year-old that she would have to help around the house if she wanted to stay home from camp this summer. She agreed, but said she did not want any regular job such as dishes or making beds. She would help with those things, but she wanted to be "carefree" during vacation and not follow a routine.

I vacillated between thinking the discipline of something regular would be good for her, and letting her do things in her own way, finally deciding upon the latter course.

She likes cleaning out closets and drawers and shelves, and last spring had done some and promised to do more later. So she had been home only a few days when she decided to fulfill her promise.

Planned Her Tasks

The first day the two small bathroom chests were cleaned, the shelves washed and the articles replaced neatly; then came the kitchen cabinet, sometimes one shelf at a time, at other times, two shelves; then the kitchen drawers, the kitchen closet, and the pantry closet following in due course.

She takes great delight in showing off her work to her parents, saying as if we were the children, "There! Now see that you keep it that way."

As my routine housework is adequately taken care of by a girl who comes in four days a week, I find this way of getting some of the odd jobs cleared up very helpful. It is a job I dislike doing myself, yet one that I don't always care to trust to outsiders.

Barbara treats it more as fun than work, delighting in the times when she finds things that she can throw away. From it she gains a sense of accomplishment and the work helps keep her occupied.

Gains Sense Of Accomplishment

I try not to force the idea of work too strongly upon her. If she can learn to plan her own time so that she has a sense of accomplishment as well as a vacation, so much the better.

She feels she is developing responsibility by doing things on her own initiative, so I try not to lead, but to guide unobtrusively. I find that if I can see to it that the things she wants to do and the things that need doing, are one and the same, it is much better than if I hound her into doing things at the particular time I feel they should be done. E. S. P.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, August 16, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Americans Help Children From Continent Now In England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

American gifts are helping educate and maintain many children and young people who have escaped to England from the conquered countries.

The International Commission for War Refugees in Great Britain, which gets three-quarters of its funds from the United States, looks after a large and very mixed family. It pays the fees of 60 boys and girls of Belgian, French, and Dutch nationality who are attending secondary and technical schools in the London area. It provides the incidental expenses of 35 students at Birmingham University. These include Belgians, Czechs, Poles, Spaniards and French.

The Commission also has charge of a group of French boys who are waiting till they are of military age to join the Free French Forces. It runs country hostels for refugee mothers and children whom it evacuated from London during the blitz. The Commission is represented in America by the Refugees of England Committee under the Countess of Abingdon, and it cooperates with the British War Relief Fund.

When the young people at schools in and around London were given last spring a party at the Commission's headquarters, most of them looked like typical English school children, the boys in grey flannel trousers or shorts with colored school caps and the girls in gym tunics. They were, however, talking in French to parents who were unmistakably continental.

The boys and girls seemed extremely happy at their English schools and declared that "les camarades sont très gentils." They did not appear to have much trouble in learning English. One older girl was studying commercial art, and her mother was delighted with the teaching methods. She seemed inclined to leave her daughter in England to finish the three years' course, should the war end sooner than the course. One of the older boys was taking architecture.

Another boy, who corresponded regularly with a friend in America, filled his letters with praise of British hospitality. He and his family had been overwhelmed at the warmth of their welcome when they arrived in England after a long journey interspersed with bombing and machine-gun attacks from the air. One family had come to England by mistake. They had boarded a ship which they believed would take them to a French port, but it changed course and they found themselves in England.

Foreign refugees are all billeted at the expense of the British Government and those who can are encouraged to find work. As this is not always immediately possible, the refugees need many things, including clothes. The Commission has distributed American clothing to more than 10,000 men, women and children.

Refugee women and children were chiefly billeted in London when the air attacks began. As all billets in the safe areas were already earmarked for British women and children, the Commission opened three hostels in the country for refugees. These hostels are staffed with wardens and helpers who thoroughly understand both the languages and the customs of the refugees. The Government billeting allowance is paid to the Commission and covers the running expenses of the hostels.

Another work of the Commission was equipping French fishermen who had escaped with their boats to British ports. They had left most of their gear behind so as to have more room in their boats for refugees. Sometimes the families of these men were separated from them and billeted in London, so the Commission arranged for them to be reunited, and helped them to set up homes of their own in English fishing villages where the men could carry on with their work. Another group who have been helped are Spaniards who had already been refugees in France and in turn had to flee from the Nazis. Among the Commission's plans for the future is a scheme for a market gardening school for children from the Channel Islands. Market gardening is, of course, one of the principal industries of the Islands.

The refugees now have their own theater company which is sponsored by the Refugees of England Committee and the British Council. It is organized by Alice Gachet and John Holgate, who gathered together a number of French-speaking actors and actresses. They travel round to areas where refugees are billeted and use any hall which may be available. Their performances include one act plays, comic turns, songs, and cabaret shows. G. D. S.

(1) Pauntley Court, in Gloucestershire, a hostel for refugee women and children from the Continent. This and other hostels in various parts of Great Britain as well as other activities, are maintained by the International Commission for War Refugees in Great Britain, which gets three-fourths of its funds from the United States. (2) Mealtime at Pauntley Court. These children are from France and Belgium. (3) Two little refugees from the Netherlands, now at Lower Neepend Farm, one of the Commission's hostels.

Ready to Get the Most Out of School?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum
A First-Grade Teacher Speaks

With September approaching, mothers of children about to enter school for the first time are wondering, "What are some of the experiences and problems that will confront my 'first-grader,' and what can I do to help him get ready to meet these problems?"

I, a first-grade teacher, believe that your child's experiences will fall, broadly speaking, into three important groups. First, he will learn the beginning steps in the all-important skills of reading and writing. Second, he will begin to learn how to get along with other people in group life. Third, he will begin, within the group, the development of individual talent and initiative.

Let's look for a moment at your 6-year-old child, as he is now. He plays continuously and actively, dramatizing most of the phases of everyday life which he sees going on around him. He has an inquiring mind (how well you know that, by his innumerable questions!), and he is vividly aware of and interested in his surroundings.

* * *

We all need to realize that this natural energy and enthusiasm and inquisitiveness now expressed in play can be carried over into his school activity. It is adult standards, gradually superimposed upon the child, which make him soon begin to regard school as a place where he must do unpleasant tasks, designated "work," and that his real fun begins after school when he is free to "play." Let's abandon, so far as possible, this adult distinction between "work" and "play." Let's think, rather, of the child's natural inclinations toward activity and initiative, and look, for a moment, at what the home and school can do to develop these talents along the lines for which the child is now ready.

One of the most important phases of the first grade is the learning, for the first time, to read and write. Think what worlds are really opening for the child when he is acquiring these important skills! Think of all the pleasure and education and companionship he will get, for the remainder of his life, from books, letters, magazines, newspapers! Regarded in this light, learning to read and write becomes a privilege, an adventure. You mothers and dads can help him to look forward to it this way.

You can, for instance, show him the printed words in his favorite stories, and tell him that he will soon learn to read these words, so that he can read the stories for himself. Or, perhaps, he is curious about the mail that comes and goes. You can make an interesting story for him, beginning with the writing of a letter, and ending with the reading of the letter by the person who receives it. Such instances help arouse your child's interest in learning to read and write.

* * *

Another phase of the child's beginning year at school is learning to live harmoniously with a group. Most children, before going to school, have played either alone or with a few children. At school the child finds himself for the first time confronted with the necessity of living with a group of people. He finds that he can't always have the first turn; that if Mary has the ball first, he must wait until she is finished with it. How important it is that this first introduction to socialized living be wisely handled, both by parent and teacher. Mother must learn to think of the child as a member of a group. She must refrain from emotionally taking her child's "part" in quarrels that the child brings home from school. Most children really want to live happily with the group, to be one of the group, and to share in the group's activities. It is important for us, as parents and teachers, to help our children orient themselves in this new experience of group living.

Today, most teachers are putting much stress on the development of individual interests among their pupils. Under wise guidance, the children are allowed to experiment with a great many materials and activities. And, gradually, as the children become aware of individual interests, they are given freedom to develop them. And, once again, the child's native enthusiasm and energy, when directed toward something in which he is really interested, lead to much more purposeful and joyous activity, with, needless to say, much better results. Parents can help the child look forward to opportunities at school to discover and develop his abilities. Six years old is not too early to look toward such avenues for wider usefulness and expression. Each little entering first grader can be helped in the next few days to think of the year ahead—in this way.

(Miss) J. S. S.

A Saturday Column

To Build Skill In Straight Thinking

The question is, how can we as school people guide children along the road of straight thinking, keeping the way broad enough to accommodate at once pupils who are dull, average and bright.

As a solid beginning, let us encourage children to ask questions—genuine questions, not stereotyped forms. A good question leads rarely to affirmation or negation, but to a search for the underlying facts, events, and relationships. It is an invitation to a kind of preresearch, to discovery, to the weighing of evidence. For the child, it is the beginning of an objective and scientific method that need never be displaced.

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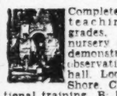
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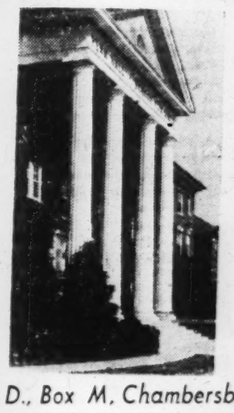
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The Home Forum

A Reluctant Bather In the Sea

PERHAPS, if I had not grown up in the corn fields, I should be better prepared, when I seek the ocean, for the inevitable question: "Of course, you are going in bathing?"

"Why of course?" I resentfully mute. What, after all, is wrong with staying on the land and looking at the sea? Blue, green, or gray, it is beautiful. If it were not so, poets and painters would not have celebrated it so widely; celebrated, note, while seated on the good, dry land. Then, why, I ask, am I all but compelled by public opinion to remove the clothing I have carefully assembled for my vacation, hang my garments on two rusty hooks in a bath-house, and resolutely stride into water many degrees colder than that which flows so pleasantly into my porcelain tub? Echo, if there were an echo on the beach, would surely answer: "Why?"

* * *

I determine, on my first day at the shore, to compromise: to engage a bath-house, don a bathing-suit but, like the girl in the old rhyme, not to "go near the water." Thereupon I discard my linen dress and my shade hat, to appear in sharkskin, and a rubber cap. Immediately I am a part of the show on the strand.

The sensation of sun and wind playing on my long-imprisoned flesh is a pleasant one; and, as I sprawl on the hot acres of dry white sand, I find myself thinking of that mythical figure of Antaeus who renewed his strength each time he touched the earth, his mother.

There is, I decide, now that I am in undress, no compulsion to get into the water. I am certain of a morning's entertainment, just lying on the beach, under my bright umbrella, watching my fellow beings disport themselves in the sand. It is amazing how much they find to do. Some are sketching. Many are bicycling, where the sand is hard. Others play at ball. Children are erecting houses, or digging trenches in the sand. One child, constituting himself leader of his group, is shouting orders: "Build the wall higher or that old ocean will get our castle."

In a frenzy of energy, the children work at their task, while higher and higher creeps the tide. Plainly the castle is doomed, but the children are not depressed. They welcome a bout with their mighty foe. Their shouts redouble as the tide takes their castle bit by bit, eventually obliterating every trace of its glory.

* * *

More quietly employed, but no less contentedly, are the knitters under manifold umbrellas. Their needles never stop. The needs of the world are cared for even on the beach. They are all in bathing-suits; but none of them, at least while I am near, goes into the sea. Perhaps they are waiting to come to the end of the row of stitches on their needles. That excuse for delay, I remember, women have used in every possible situation!

Two young girls, in what today pass for bathing-suits, trip by me. "Aren't they sights to behold?" demands an onlooker. "Why don't they cover themselves up as we used to do?"

"They say they can swim better in modern suits," I offer.

"Nonsense," the speaker, a robust critic I perceive, continues: "When I was a girl, I could swim a mile in flannel to my knees and neat black stockings."

"How is the water?" one of the young girls shouts to the lad dragging his surf-board toward them.

"Wonderful. Simply wonderful," he cries.

"They always say that," interjects the onlooker. "You can depend upon it that it is icy cold. It always is, so far north."

"Have you been in yet?" A friend has paused by my side, where I sit so happily, warm and dry in the sun. Then: "Oh, I see you have not; your suit is dry. Let us go in together."

* * *

My hour has come. What excuse have I not to follow! I am not sketching, nor knitting. I am clad for the dip. I follow her down the beach with lagging steps, drawing ever nearer those tumbling waves. One cordially runs to meet me, licking an icy tongue around my ankles. Its clamor fortunately drowns my protesting shriek. I take another step. I take ten resolute steps, following my companion. The water is now to my knees, my knees which so short a time since basked in the sun.

"Throw water on your chest. Put it on your head. Get wet as soon as possible," orders my friend.

I fill one hand gingerly with the brine, when the sea, the all too generous sea, sends a mighty wave in my direction that breaks over my shoulders in a cascade of foam. It is over. I am wet—all over!

* * *

Then, strangely, I am no longer aware of the cold. I begin to laugh and prance with the other bathers. Each incoming wave is a fresh challenge to be taken breast-forward, back turned, as I elect. One tremendous comber knocks me down and I come up sputtering, but laughing. All about me every one is laughing or shouting. Some are holding hands and jumping in the waves. Others are floating on rubber mattresses. A few are swimming expertly in the troughs of the water.

It is a wonderful experience, I concede, to be in this new medium with my fellow creatures. In the sea alone all men are equal, for rank is unrecognizable once its trappings are discarded. Here every one speaks to his neighbor.

"That was a big one!"

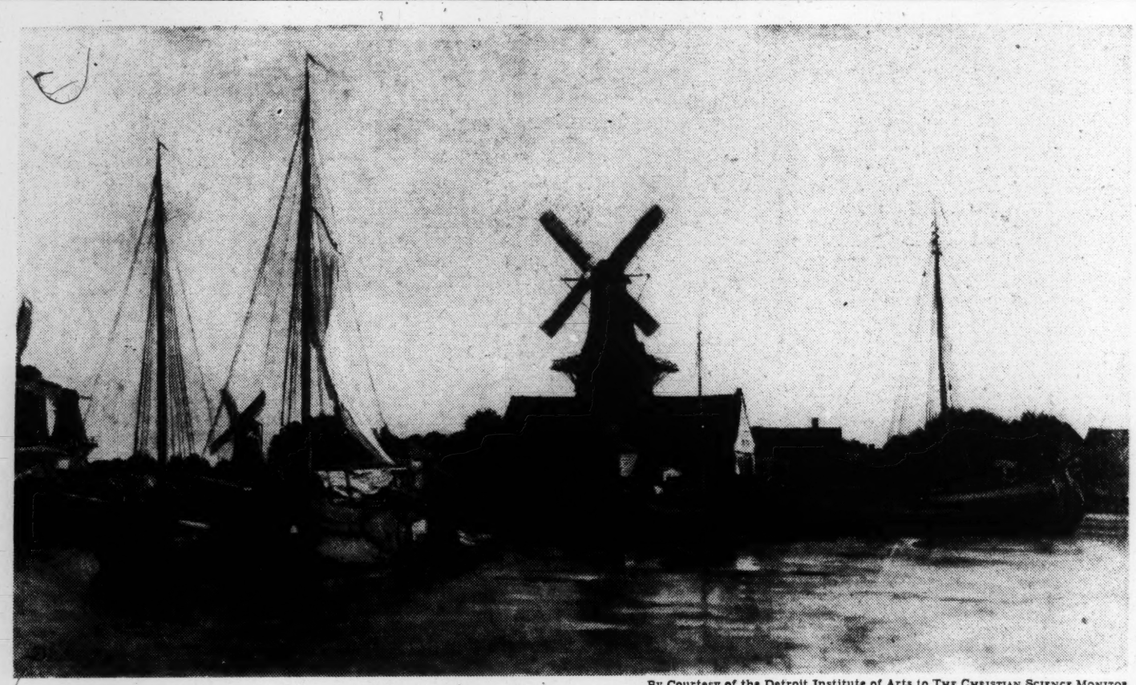
"May I pick you up?"

"What a fine beach!"

"Do you go in every day?" We are all brothers in the surf.

Then—too soon—it is time to fight one's way through the breakers to land. I go dripping up the beach. "How is the water?" someone asks, hesitating on the brink; and, as all of the bathers have done before me, I hear myself joyously shouting: "Wonderful! Simply wonderful!"

OCTAVIA ROBERTS



By Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MILLS OF DORDRECHT": *A Painting by Charles François Daubigny*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DAUBIGNY (1817-1878) came of a family of painters. He studied in Italy and returned to live in France where he was identified with the Barbizon School.

Daubigny is best known for his river views. In his childhood he lived at Valmondois, a small town on the Oise River. Later in life he spent a good deal of time on the banks of the Oise where he studied his surroundings from a boat, in the cabin of which he painted. During the French Commune he remained in London. Upon his return he visited Holland where this picture, "Mills" of Dordrecht," was painted. Even the photograph reveals the direct and realistic visualization of Daubigny, a manner of style which was subject to criticism by some of his contemporaries who preferred more idealization. But Daubigny was responding to a new trend, realism and impressionism.

The Code of the Gentleman Gardener

SOMETIMES I STILL yearn for a small garden in which I might know every flower by name and nature. A large garden easily gets out of hand, like overbold enterprises and ambitions of any kind. . . .

I have no envy, certainly, of those horticultural royalists who never discover how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a cutworm nibbling the roots of your antirrhinums. . . . They are welcome to their simple and expensive pleasures. But they are denied the satisfaction of groveling in the dirt with fork and trowel, the reward of raising a sensitive salpiglossis or bashful lobelia, the thrill of the battle with the beetle and all the peaceful pleasures of the watering can.

Nor are they members in good standing of the great brotherhood of gentlemen gardeners, an international fraternity bound in friendship by mutual sympathies and understanding, who speak their own language, practice a communal charity and recognize their own code of etiquette.

It is correct, for example, to admire your friend's seedling asters and aquilegias, though they may look like weeds in an abandoned brickyard. In return your friend is required to pay a visit someday and admire your seedlings. Good gardeners will exchange gifts, such as cuttings of Sweet William or clumps of iris, but must not inquire what happened to them when they call again. No gardener may say to another that the place looks poorly now, "but you should have seen it a week ago." It is tacitly agreed among gardeners that the garden never looks as well today as it did last week or will next week.

A garden-minded visitor, moreover, must share his host's imaginative enthusiasms for what the place will look like when it is finished, which means never. After which both may call it a day and see what's in the icebox.—From "My Own Four Walls," by DON ROSE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co.)

Fantasy

Thus, now, the full-blown August moon,
Misted with its several veils of pending storm,
Hazed with the silence of warm breathless dark,
Cloaks the willow with sheer spectral form.

Thus the leaves assume a lacquered silver light
And fronds are moveless fountains of green-silver beams,
And thus the tree becomes much less a willow tree
Than foliage compounded out of dreams.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Fen

The slim reeds sigh
A lullaby
When the fragrant breezes blow,

And the rushes call
To each, to all
Of the strange sweet tales they know

And the dragon-fly
Flies by, flies high,
And the hermit thrush flies low,

Where the chain fern
And the cinnamon fern
And the scented bracken grow.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

At Nine on a Friday Morning

IF THE WEATHER is fine one should certainly go to Alkmaar by canal. The journey by water, on a steamer, is always interesting and intensely invigorating. It is only one remove from the open sea, so flat is the country, so free the air.

Alkmaar's magnet is its cheese market, which draws little companies of travellers thither every Friday in the season. To see it rightly one must reach Alkmaar on the preceding afternoon, to watch the arrival of the boats from the neighbouring farms, and see them unload their yellow freight on the market quay. The men who catch the cheeses are exceedingly adroit—it is the nearest thing to an English game that is played in Holland. Before they are finally placed in position the cheeses are liberally greased, until they glow and glitter like orange fires. All the afternoon the boats come in, with their collections from the various dairies on the water. By road also come cheeses in wagons of light, polished wood painted blue within; and all the while the carillon of the beautiful grave Weigh House is ringing out its little tunes—the wedding march from "Lohengrin" among them—and the little mechanical horsemen are charging in the tourney to the blast of the little mechanical trumpeter. . . .

By nine o'clock on the Friday morning the market square is covered with rectangular yellow heaps arranged with Dutch systematic order and symmetry, many of them protected by tarpaulins, and the square is filled also with phlegmatic sellers and buyers . . . discussing the weather and the cheese, the cheese and the Government.

Not till ten may business begin. Instantly the first stroke of ten sounds, the aspect of the place is changed. The Government and the weather recede; cheese emerges triumphant. Tarpaulins are stripped off; a new expression settles upon the features both of buyers and sellers; the dealers begin to move swiftly from one heap to another. They feel the cheeses, pat them, listen to them, plunge in their scoops and remove a long pink stick which they roll in their fingers, smell or taste, and then neatly replace. Meanwhile, the seller stands by with an air part self-satisfaction, part contempt, part pity, part detachment, as who should say: "It matters nothing to me whether this fussy fellow thinks the cheese good or not, buys it or not; but whether he thinks it good or bad, or whether he buys, or leaves it, it is still the best cheese in Alkmaar market, and some one will give me my price." . . .

The buyer makes an offer. The seller refuses. The buyer increases it. The seller either refuses or accepts. In accepting, or drawing near acceptance, he extends his hand, which the buyer strikes once, and then pausing, strikes again. Apparently two such movements clench the bargain; but I must confess to being a bad guide here, for I could find no absolute rule to follow. The whole process of Alkmaar chaffering is exceedingly perplexing and elusive. Otherwise the buyer walks away to other cheeses, the seller by no means unconscious of his movements. A little later he returns, and then as likely as not his terms are accepted, unless another has been beforehand with him and bought the lot. . . .

The scene is altogether very Dutch and very interesting; and one should make a point of crossing the canal to get a general view of the market, with the river craft in the foreground, the bustling dealers behind, and above all the elaborate tower of the Weigh House.—From "A Wanderer in Holland," by E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Christian Medicine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the New Testament (Mark 2:1-12) that Christ Jesus on one occasion healed a man "sick of the palsy," who was brought into the Master's presence at Capernaum by four loyal friends. The Gospel narrative, touching in its simple sincerity, records that Jesus addressed the sick man in these words: "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee." Here was a striking exposure of the mental nature of disease. Sin, it will readily be conceded, is mental in its nature and origin. The theological education of the scribes, who were sitting there, prevented their accepting the Master's liberating judgment. Christ Jesus met this opposition squarely. "Whether is it easier," he demanded, "to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?" The complete healing of the palsied man followed instantly, and we are told that "they were all amazed, and glorified God."

It is a challenging question which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, lays before us on page 142 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." It is a question which everyone must face at some time or other: "Which was first, Mind or medicine?" The inspired author of Science and Health then points out a few fundamental considerations: "If Mind was first and self-existent, then Mind, not matter, must have been the first medicine. God being All-in-all, He made medicine; but that medicine was Mind." Here is something which deserves to be thought about. The stereotyped habits of mortal thought do not afford a satisfying answer. Mortals have been falsely educated to believe that God made matter, and that it is His purpose that matter should be used to medicate an ailing body. But the question recurs: "Which was first, Mind or medicine?" And plainly it is impossible to accept the theory that God, who is infinite Spirit, could create matter, which is the opposite of Spirit. Equally, it is out of the question for thoughtful people to go on believing that infinite Spirit could create a man in God's likeness who needed material medicine. The truth is, as Christian Science clearly shows, that in reality man is forever perfect and whole. By laying hold of this great truth, a vast number of intelligent men and women have been permanently healed of bodily ills, acute and chronic, and have become more healthy, robust, and vigorous.

How true it is that God can be glorified only as we attribute to Him all power. In proportion as we do this, matter ceases to appear as the cause or cure of human suffering. Thought imbued with a perception, however slight, of God's allness, rises above the false belief that the physical body can make man sick. When consciousness thus soars to more spiritual heights, the supposedly sick body undergoes a progressive change in the direction of healing and harmonious action. This is practical Christian Science, applied and demonstrated in fulfillment of Christ Jesus' promises and example.

A woman who was suffering from blood poisoning, the supposed outcome of stepping on a rusty nail, was urged by loving friends and neighbors to seek medical relief. She was a student of Christian Science who had learned through faithful study of Mrs. Eddy's teachings the scientific answer to the question, "Which was first, Mind or medicine?" She took her stand boldly for the medicine of Christian Science, which is prayer. Her prayers courageously affirmed God's all-power and presence, and resolutely denied that sickness in any form could trespass on the allness of divine Love. Her condition, however, showed no improvement, and at last, when she observed the alarm of her friends, she declared vehemently, "I am a Christian Scientist, and my medicine is Mind, which never fails." It was a calm "Peace, be still," which thus addressed itself to a mental atmosphere charged with fear and superstition. Within a few hours the storm of unrest began to abate, the physical condition showed definite improvement, and complete healing quickly followed.

No one need say, "These things are too lofty for me to attain." Divine Love fills all space. Men can never find themselves in any predicament where God is not present and available to meet the seeming human need. The requirements of Christian Science are simple; its results are certain. We must first turn our back on the evidence of the material senses, and let our thought rise in humble adoration to God, the source of all good. As we grasp the simple truth that God, who made man, protects and preserves His spiritual image and likeness, the error which has been deceiving us will fall away. The consecrated efforts of Christian Science practitioners, often at a long distance from their patients, have delivered many from bondage to sickness when they seemed unable to free themselves without another's aid. The medicine of Mind glorifies God and will save all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Het Christelijk Geneesmiddel

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET Nieuwe Testament (Marcus 2:1-12) lezen wij, dat Christus Jezus eens een „geraakte" genezen heeft, die in Kapernaüm door vier trouwe vrienden bij den Meester was gebracht. Het Bijbel-verhaal, zoo aandoenlijk in zijn oprechten eenvoud, vermeldt, dat Jezus den zieken mensch in de volgende woorden toesprak: „Zoon, uwe zonden zijn u vergeven." Hier wordt de mentale aard van ziekte op treffende wijze naar voren gebracht. Men zal gereedelijk toegeven, dat zonde van aard en oorsprong mentaal is. De theologische opvoeding van de aanwezige schriftgeleerden stond hun in den weg het verlossend oordeel van den Meester te aanvaarden. Christus Jezus wist dien tegenstand algeheel te ontzenuwen. „Wat is lichter", vroeg hij „te zeggen tot den geraakte: De zonden zijn u vergeven, of te zeggen: Sta op en neem uw beddeken op en wandel?" De volkomen genezing van den geraakte volgde onmiddellijk en wij lezen, dat „zij zich allen ontzetten, en verheerlijkten God."

Op blz. 142 van het leerboek van de Christelijke Wetenschap, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] legt Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, ons een dringende vraag voor. Het is een vraag, waarvoor iedereen vroeg of laat komt te staan: „Wat is er het eerst geweest, Gemoed of een geneesmiddel?" De geïnspireerde schrijfster van *Science and Health* wijst dan op enkele fundamenteele overwegingen: „Indien Gemoed er het eerst is geweest en zelf-bestaand is, moet ook Gemoed, niet de stof, het eerste geneesmiddel zijn geweest. Daar God Alles-in-alles is, heeft Hij het geneesmiddel gemaakt, maar dat geneesmiddel was Gemoed." Dit is iets, wat tot nadenken stemt. De ingewortelde gewoonten van het sterfelijk denken verschaffen hierop geen bevredigend antwoord. Door hun verkeerde opvoeding gelooven stervelingen, dat God de stof heeft gemaakt en dat het Zijn bedoeling is, dat de stof gebruikt zal worden om een ziek lichaam te behandelen. De vraag doet zich echter weer voor: „Wat is er het eerst geweest, Gemoed of een geneesmiddel?" Het is gewoonweg onmogelijk de theorie te aanvaarden, dat God, die oneindige Geest is, de stof heeft kunnen scheppen, die het tegengestelde is van Geest. Het is voor denkende menschen evenzeer onmogelijk te blijven gelooven, dat oneindige Geest een mensch naar Gods gelijkenis kon scheppen, die stoffelijke geneesmiddelen noodig zou hebben. De waarheid is, dat de mensch, zooals de Christelijke Wetenschap duidelijk aantoont, in werkelijkheid immer volmaakt en gezond is. Door deze groote waarheid te gaan bevatten, is een groot aantal intelligente mannen en vrouwen genezen van acuut en chronisch lichamelijk lijden en zijn zij gezonder, flinker en krachtiger geworden.

Hoe waar is het, dat God alleen verheerlijkt kan worden door Hem alle macht toe te kennen. Naarmate wij dat doen, zal de stof niet langer de oorzaak of de genezing van menschelijk lijden schijnen te zijn. De gedachte, die ook maar iets heeft begrepen van Gods alzijn, verheft zich boven het wangeloof, dat het stoffelijk lichaam den mensch ziek kan maken. Wanneer het bewustzijn aldus naar geestelijker hoogten stijgt, ondergaat het vermeende zieke lichaam een toenemende verandering in de richting van genezing en harmonische werking. Dit is werkdadige Christelijke Wetenschap, toegepast en gedemonstreerd, in vervulling van de beloften en het voorbeeld van Christus Jezus.

Een vrouw, die aan bloedvergiftiging leed, het vermeende gevolg van op een roestigen spijker te trappen, werd door liefdevolle vrienden en buren ernstig aangeraden medische hulp in te roepen. Zij bestudeerde de Christelijke Wetenschap en had door trouwe studie van Mrs. Eddy's leer het wetenschappelijk antwoord op de vraag leeren vinden: „Wat is er het eerst geweest, Gemoed of een geneesmiddel?" Onbevreesd koos zij het geneesmiddel van de Christelijke Wetenschap, dat gebed is. Haar gebeden waren een moedig erkennen van de almacht en tegenwoordigheid van God en een vastberaden ontkennen, dat ziekte in welken vorm ook inbreuk kon maken op het alzijn van goddelijke Liefde. In haar toestand kwam echter geen verbetering en ten laatste, toen zij de ongerustheid van haar vrienden bemerkte, verklaarde zij met beslistheid: „Ik ben een beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap, en mijn geneesmiddel is Gemoed, dat nooit faalt." Dit was een „Zwijg, wees stil", rustig gesproken tot de met vrees en bijgeloof geladen mentale atmosfeer. Binnen enkele uren begon de storm van onrust te kalmeeren, de lichamelijke toestand toonde een besliste verbetering en spoedig volgde de volkomen genezing.

Niemand behoeft te zeggen: „Deze dingen zijn voor mij te hoog, ik kan ze niet bereiken." Goddelijke Liefde vult alle ruimte. De menschen kunnen zich nooit in een toestand bevinden, waar God niet tegenwoordig is en bereid om in den schijnbaren menschelijken nood te voorzien. Wat de Christelijke Wetenschap van ons eischt is eenvoudig en haar gevolgen zijn zeker. Wij moeten beginnen met het getuigenis van de stoffelijke zinnen den rug toe te keeren, en onze gedachte in ootmoedige aanbidding laten oprijzen tot God, de bron van al het goede. Wanneer wij de eenvoudige waarheid vatten, dat God, die den mensch heeft geschapen, Zijn geestelijk beeld en gelijkenis beschermt en bewaart, zal de dwaling, die ons bedrogen had, wegvallen. De toegewijde pogingen van genezers in de Christelijke Wetenschap, dikwijls op grooten afstand van hun patiënten, hebben menigeen van gebondenheid aan ziekte verlost, die niet in staat scheen zichzelf zonder de hulp van iemand anders te bevrijden. Het geneesmiddel van Gemoed verheerlijkt God en zal het geheele menschdom verlossen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Introducing Some Necessary Buts ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

In enjoying the full exhilaration of the imaginative and momentous meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and in assessing its great possibilities, it is vital that we do not read into it meaning which it doesn't possess or invest it with achievements it has only envisaged.

The event itself is so big, so significant, so exciting and so heartening that it can't afford to be damaged by any wishful thinking.

The dangerous temptation is that this surprise conference and council between the leaders of the English-speaking world will be comfortingly accepted as completing something when in fact it is really only beginning something.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill made a powerful and prophetic beginning but they would be the first to say that it is important not to mistake the beginning for the end.

And before introducing any BUTS into this discussion I would record that as viewed in Washington the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting has made an incalculable contribution to the Allied cause and brought these immediate and immeasurable benefits in its wake:

1. It has truly consecrated the common war effort of Britain and the United States—a Britain brave beyond praise and an America blessed beyond measure.

2. It seizes for the free peoples of the world the positive initiative in this war; it grasps the offensive for democracy.

3. It checks Hitler at two vital points since it makes it clear that the Nazi effort to use the attack on Russia to divert America from the main issue—that of crushing "Nazi tyranny"—is futile and since it closes the door in advance to the repeated appeasement trick should Russian resistance fail.

4. It trumps appeasement initiative with peace initiative; it lays before the world the conditions of behavior on which the free peoples will accept a peace which Hitler can never match. The choice is now in the open and the choice can the more easily be made. Pétain and Darlan to the contrary, Britain and the United States will trust the French and other enslaved peoples to choose between the peace of Hitlerism and the peace of the Roosevelt-Churchill eight points.

5. It paves the way for a fuller and closer co-ordination in the production of all war supplies and their allocation to the United States, Britain, Russia, and China.

6. It suggests a very explicit and practical understanding on military and naval action in certain contingencies such as war with Japan, Nazi attempts to use French bases in West Africa and a more co-ordinated use of the British and American navies in patrolling the North Atlantic and sheltering lend-lease shipping. Military, naval and air experts would hardly have accompanied Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to draft a peace statement!

This is a tidy three days' work. It took wisdom beyond human wisdom to conceive it and a fearlessness which is free from fear to execute it. Most British and most Americans are pleased and proud and gratified.

BUT.

The war still has to be won.

Numerous times at his press conferences President Roosevelt has turned aside questions about peace aims by shrugging a reply which said in effect that the first thing was to win the war. Undoubtedly Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have valid cause for feeling that now it is possible to contemplate the end of Nazi tyranny as sufficiently probable to talk of the future peace. Undoubtedly the eight-point statement of peace principles from the North Atlantic "session at sea" is a means of helping to win the war as well as a means of helping to win the peace, but there is no ground visible in this capital on which to stand in easy optimism.

The war still has to be won, and it is still accurate and necessary to report that Washington correspondents know no qualified American or British authority who is convinced that the war can be won without the United States as a fighting ally. The Russians are helping but the Russians are not going to win this war for us.

FURTHER.

The peace still has to be won after the war is won. Wishful thinking on this point is evident and particularly dangerous. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill cannot secure the peace. Only the American and British people can secure the peace, and the prominent interpretation from London that the President has entered into an "alliance" pledging the United States to help make and stand by peace after the war is not borne out here.

There is no such alliance; there is no such pledge. It is accurate to say that President Roosevelt would like such an alliance and will use his leadership to achieve such an alliance. It is accurate to say that President Roosevelt would like to give such a pledge and would work to honor it.

But only the American people can make such an alliance and guarantee such a pledge, and that is why it is needful to emphasize that the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting does not complete anything; it merely begins something.

That something is very fine but there is a lot of work ahead to bring it to fruition.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

The Chicago Tribune ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

It isn't often that a newspaper itself is news. When that happens the facts become a matter of public interest and all dispensers of news are obligated, within the limits of the space available, to give the matter attention.

Newsworthy events involving the Chicago Tribune have developed in recent months. The "story" has been in full climax here since July 29 at a rally sponsored by the Chicago Fight for Freedom and Hyde Park Committee to Defend America, at which Edmond Taylor, until 1939 Paris correspondent of the Tribune, spoke candidly and feelingly on "What's Wrong with the Tribune."

While frankly praising Col. Robert W. McCormick, publisher of the Tribune, for his fairness as an employer, Mr. Taylor held that the same could not be said of Colonel McCormick, as an editor.

Mr. Taylor charged, as have other newspapers editorially, and other speakers and authors, that the Tribune consistently shows prejudice and bias, not only in its editorials but in its handling of the news.

While the Tribune has been radically anti-New Deal, these charges concerning its prejudice have not all come from political opponents, so the issue or controversy, it is held, is not merely a matter of partisan differences.

Taylor Says That He Was 'Fired'

Mr. Taylor said that he had been dismissed from the Tribune after he had persisted in sending dispatches which did not agree with the publisher's isolationist policies. In a note in the Tribune in connection with a story covering this meeting, under the headline "3,500 Hear Cry for War Now by Bishop Hobson," it was declared that Mr. Taylor had "resigned" while recovering from an illness.

Mr. Taylor declared that the Tribune's stand opposing the President in all he does or says, its method of coloring its editorials, news, cartoons, and headlines so as to give expression to Colonel McCormick's "hatred" for Mr. Roosevelt, and its militant advocacy of an isolationist stand in the world crisis, have "sinister" significance.

He classed the Tribune with Charles A. Lindbergh and Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota as among those of the "disloyal opposition" who are "unconsciously leading a fascist revolution," as an antidote to what they have believed to be an imminent Communist revolution in this country.

Among those of what he called the "loyal opposition" were former President Hoover and Alf M. Landon.

"Hitler," Mr. Taylor told a demonstrative audience, "is not interested in teaching Americans how to regenerate themselves by revolution. All he wants or needs is to stir up enough disunity in America to cripple our defense. The Chicago Tribune, Wheeler, Lindbergh, and a few others, are helping to create this kind of disunity."

Bishop Henry W. Hobson, of Cincinnati, National Chairman of Fight for Freedom, speaking on the same program, referred likewise to the Tribune with Messrs. Lindbergh, Wheeler and Nye, as fomenters of disunity.

This attack on the Tribune closely followed publication of a series of two articles in recent numbers of the Saturday Evening Post, by Jack Alexander, a vivid and revealing, detailed account of the life of Colonel McCormick. Mr. Alexander wrote that Colonel McCormick believes himself to be a "true aristocrat," that he believes in a "ruling class." The author gives attention to the intense energy and political, military, and business acumen of his subject, but points out also the almost universal disrespect with which his newspaper is regarded by Chicago citizens, even apparently by a very large share of its million or so readers.

Shies From Gangster Era

Mr. Alexander is held by most observers to be objective and fair, giving proper place to those matters which are favorable to Colonel McCormick and the Tribune when such things demand that kind of attention. The account does not though, veteran Chicago observers and writers hold, give as much attention to such things as the Tribune's part in the newspaper circulation war just preceding—and some believe, fomenting—the so-called gangster era in Chicago, as it might have.

Much has been written about the Tribune. Chapters of books have been devoted to it. Practically all histories of Chicago give much space to what has developed as a Chicago institution, and newspaper which calls itself "The World's Greatest Newspaper."

Harold Gosnell, in his book "Machine Politics: Chicago Model," points out, as does Mr. Alexander, the paradoxical situation wherein the Tribune has opposed the Democrats in Washington, but supported them—the Kelly-Nash machine—in Chicago. Mr. Alexander explains this as due to the fact that Colonel McCormick "found" and "made" Mayor Kelly back when they were both working for the Sanitary District, Colonel McCormick as a Commissioner, Mayor Kelly as an engineer, and thus has had to back his own creation.

The fact that the Tribune has a large circulation —probably the next largest to its co-owned New York News, in the country—in spite of its alleged unpopularity, is explained by Mr. Alexander in part by the fact that it has a monopoly in the morning field, but also because it has good "features," those daily comic strips and columns and pages which readers want badly enough to overlook their dislike for the editorials and the handling of the news.

To Change the Subject:

Farewell to Silk ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

I remember my first pair of silk stockings. They were white ribbed ones, worn with little white slippers, and they sort of squeaked (the stockings, not the slippers) as I walked.

It was a wonderful sound, there was such an elegance about it. I can't just remember now how it was accomplished but my memory of that first pair of silk stockings distinctly includes the sound of silk, the feeling of silk and an important awareness of being silk clad.

There were other silk stockings after that but none so grand. I even liked better, the lisle ones of pretty pastel shades that matched my dresses. Then came the time when lisle stockings just weren't worn. It was silk or nothing—and in those days none at all would have been more than frowned upon. Nothing less than ostracism would have greeted the owner of stockingless legs. Indeed, come to think of it, cotton stockings still had their use. They completed the swimming costume and were usually black and thus less conspicuous.

Worn "Around the Clock"

But, as swimmers gained their emancipation from the encumbrance of heavy suits and stepped gracefully out of their black cotton hose into the era of bare legs on beaches, silk stockings gained an increasingly firmer foothold. They were worn "around the clock," service weight for sturdier walking in the beginning and then sheer chiffons for practically all occasions.

Next came the stockingless fad which gained considerable favor at resorts and had many supporters on the basis of its comfort, convenience and economy in the summertime. But that was when silk stockings were plentiful. Now it is different. A possible shortage of silk hose and everybody wants them. It may be elegant once again to wear them but it may become more patriotic not to.

I watched the crowds around the hosiery counters, lined up as though it were a super-bargain day with women buying stockings of all sizes and all kinds except cotton.

And Why Not Cotton?

And why not cotton? I asked myself. Who decreed that silk and nylon were the only textiles that could be suitably worn. Why is the possibility of not being able to buy the one or the other a matter of such moment that women must upset the stability of the whole stocking industry by making a run on the stores?

In England, women are wearing cotton stockings. In some other countries they are wearing none. It is not so important to them how their feet are clad as that they move swiftly on errands of mercy or missions in the service of their country. I wondered whether American women would not soon learn to weigh all sides of the situation calmly and act for the universal good rather than their personal gain. After all, we could wear cotton stockings or go without and walk with a light step if we knew that by doing it we were contributing an intelligent service to our country's defense program.

The old adage, "Let your head save your heels," might be given a new application in the present "all out" stocking crisis.

Mrs. Reed Has Blue Eyes and a Lift to Her Chin

Modern 'Joads' may hoe in fields if need be, but eventually they'll reach 'California.'

Inside America
Twelfth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Federal Security Administration

This Is the Local Self-Governing Unit of a Federal Camp for Migratory Workers
These men meet regularly to direct all affairs of a Federal Security Administration Camp such as the one described by Mr. Strout

Eleven Mile Corner, Arizona

Mrs. Reed has, I think, the bluest eyes I ever saw.

William Berkenbosch, Community Manager of the Farm Security Administration migratory labor camp here, left me at the children's nursery, and soon after I met Mrs. Reed.

About the time "Grapes of Wrath" was published the Government set about building camps for migrant farm families and now has 53, capable of accommodating 40,000 families, or nearly 200,000 people a year. They are families who have taken to the highways in a desperate effort to make some kind of living as farm workers.

These families probably have the lowest living standards of any group in the United States. Some of them literally live at the side of ditches through the year.

Yet agriculture is more and more being run by machinery. It seems inevitable that the trend should continue. This means bigger farms and fewer farmers, for the little farms can't afford the machinery and their owners and tenants are squeezed out.

Migratory workers are still essential. A farm may cover thousands of acres. In normal times a few men can operate it with tractors and other machines, but during harvest times, several hundred hands are needed for a few weeks. The fate of the whole crop depends on its being picked quickly.

Here in Arizona there are three FSA camps. Migrant labor is needed on the lettuce, cotton, and vegetable ranches.

Nice Children

. . . Thirteen children were stretched out on army cots as I came in. They raised up on elbows to look at me. There were 11 girls and two boys. The WPA nursery school teacher and the clinic nurse said they could go home now.

They were as nice children as you could meet. They had bare feet and tanned cheeks. They ranged from three to six. Most of them were little blondes. There wasn't a "foreigner" in the bunch. You could see that the nurses were proud of them. They had been there since 8 a. m., most of them, at their play circle, and free lunch (Surplus Commodities), and orange juice, and singing, and nap, and now at 3 they were going home. That is, you had to call them homes. They were one-room tin houses, like garages, 10x14, with which the Government temporarily supplied each family for living quarters in return for a few hours' community labor a week.

Compared to ditch-living, with water for all uses drawn from the irrigation gullies, and families huddled into a tattered tent and ramshackle car, and no toilets, this place seemed like a palace.

This was the community building. It was a long, practical affair, with a fan at one end. The fan blew on a baffle of straw through which water dripped, and the evaporation cooled the whole room beyond anything I would have expected. In this dry air the system is inexpensive and common. It must have been 100 outside and in here it was cool and comfortable.

In the next room I met Mrs. Reed. She was there with some other mothers, making playsuits on the community sewing machine. She was a tall, bronzed woman. She might have posed for the Pioneer Mother. She had a quiet integrity of manner and immensely blue eyes. I wouldn't have believed it, but she said she had seven children. The eldest girl was 14.

They Won't Return

They had had a little farm in Oklahoma, she said. It was just an acre. Mrs. Reed's eyes lit up when she said there were 30 fruit trees on it, and a quarter of it was given over to vegetables. They had a cow, too; but it succumbed. That was a bad drought year, 1936. It unloosened them, and thousands of others. They still owned their home. Would she go back to it? No, she said; not if they had to go through again what they had endured before.

Mrs. Reed had been working that day out in the fields, hoeing, with her husband. She had put the 14-year-old in charge of the other six and gone out.

"I never did work in the field before," she told me, with a sigh of humiliation.

Migratory farm labor, 85 per cent of which is now from native, white American families, has averaged about $1.50 a day in the cotton fields, for a 12-hour day, Mr. Berkenbosch said. Now the defense labor shortage has brought the wage up to $2 or $2.50. It may go to $3 by winter, when harvest is taken.

Such a wage seems ruinously high to farmers, particularly those on small ranches, many of whom are heavily in debt to banks or insurance companies. At $3 there will be an effort to bring in Negroes from "back East," or Puerto Ricans, or even Mexicans, under bond. You may see that as a big population phenomenon before the defense crisis is over, in all sorts of places. That was true of the World War. It left big Negro colonies in sections of Detroit and Chicago and swelled the size of Harlem. They will be in competition with Mrs. Reed in the lettuce fields.

The Reeds started out for California recently, but turned back. They burned out the carburetor of their 1932 Chevrolet. They felt they couldn't afford to risk the desert with a baby. There are only three filling stations between here and Gila Bend, she said. Well, I have just seen something of it myself. I left Lubbock, Texas, at 6 a. m., and the big bus hit 50 and 55 and 60 miles an hour over straight flat roads without houses, and the only town of any size before El Paso was Carlsbad. I wouldn't like to be out in the heat-shimmering desert with a '32 Chevrolet.

The other woman who was listening nodded. Only last week another family had come in "on the hoof." They had helped out the family financially from the community funds, contributed to by the Reeds and the others at the rate of $1 weekly, for just such emergencies. These migrant camps are self-governing affairs, incidentally. The 70 to 150 families in this camp elect a community council, which handles all matters of discipine. They are more strict, according to young Mr. Berkenbosch and Leonard Hunting, his assistant manager, than he would be himself.

"Community spirit just blooms out over the place," he said simply.

It was hard not to agree with him and the Department of Agriculture's own statement, that most of these new migrants do not want charity, but want to be independent. It was hard not to agree with the idea after seeing Mrs. Reed. There was a lift to her chin and a set to her mouth that showed character. She would hoe in the fields if necessary, but some day that carburetor would work and they would come through to California, in one sense or other.

The children in the nursery showed no signs of lack of character either, unless maybe the littlest one, a two-year-old towhead. It was hot outside, and she came back weeping. She said the cinders burned her feet, would somebody help her get across? The nurse went out and fixed her up. The other children left.

Class Against Class

The cruelty of the situation is that it seems to set class against class, farmers against workers, each tending to denounce the other for conditions which, in fact, neither of them is basically responsible. I do not know any better way of putting it than by quoting the FSA itself.

"The land in this country is overcrowded," it says. "Too many people are trying to make a living by farming. Under present economic conditions and farming methods, many of them are bound to fail."

Labor-saving machinery wiped out thousands of jobs. There are 1,500,000 tractors in use (six times as many as 1920) and nearly every one has pushed a family off a farm.

One man now can harvest as much as 30 men did a century ago.

"We can fill all the normal demands for farm products—both for home use and export—with 1,600,000 fewer farm workers today than in 1930," the FSA says.

Forty-two per cent of America's farmers are tenants. They are always on the move.

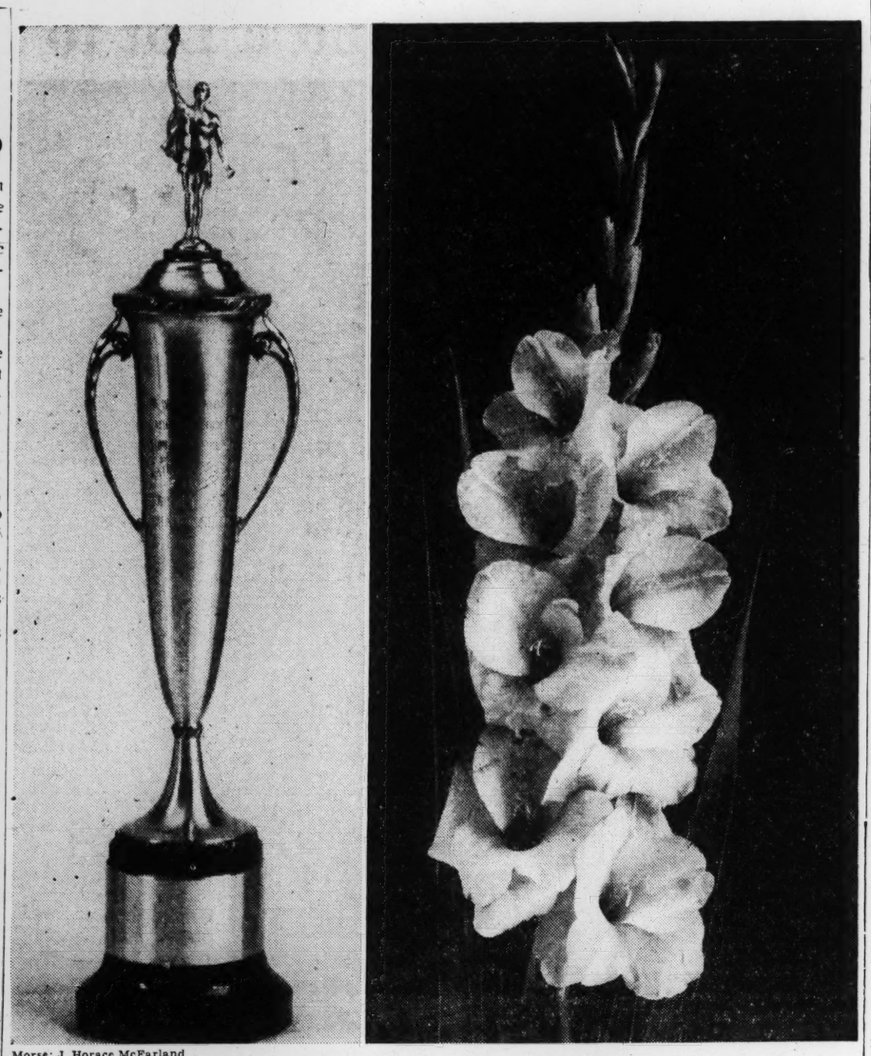
Federal Security Administration

These Children No Longer Live in Shanty-Town
They are well cared for at an FSA camp.

Farm Security Administration by Lee

Metal Shelters in an Arizona FSA Camp for Migratory Labor

Annual Gladiolus Show Opens at Boston's Horticultural Hall Next Week



Morse; J. Horace McFarland

Prize and Rare Blooms for Boston Show

Trophy (left) to be awarded in a National Open Class Championship for the best display of gladiolus when the New England Gladiolus Society holds its annual exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday of next week in Horticultural Hall, Boston.

First National Open Class Prize for 'Glads'

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A rare opportunity to see thousands of gladiolus of all shapes, types and colors will be given the flower loving public when the New England Gladiolus Society holds its twenty-second annual exhibit at Horticultural Hall in Boston on Aug. 20 and 21.

To bring out the best efforts of coast-to-coast exhibitors who will be represented, there will be offered for the first time in Boston, the National Open Class Championship Trophy of the New England Gladiolus Society for the greatest total number of points won in all four divisions of the three-spike open color classes of gladiolus.

Displays 50 Feet Long

There will be single spikes in color classes for novices, amateurs and advanced amateurs. There will be open classes for the experts of three-spikes, and great displays 50 feet long from outstanding growers in New England. There will be myriads of great baskets of 25 spikes each and classes for arrangements of "glads" with and without other flowers, illustrating every conceivable use for such flowers in the home.

Recent years have seen the development of the gladiolus into heights undreamed of when the New England Gladiolus Society was started more than 20 years ago. What was then the stiff red gladiolus of grandmother's time, with very little real attraction, has been developed into a gorgeous and majestic masterpiece of man and nature.

Today there is the saucy little "prisms," dainty and perky, frilled or slick, any variety of color and so adaptable for flower arrangement. Then there are small gladiolus grading upward in size to the great exhibition type with 20 or more buds and with flowers five inches or more across. The variety and field of color run from snow whites and creams that look good enough to eat, to the daintiest pinks and corals, yellows, deep velvety reds and purples.

Rivals of Orchid in Colors

The tint-color blooms of very light rosy or of silvery pinks and lavenders rival the orchid for color, daintiness and appeal and, some think, surpass it for real beauty and usefulness. The single florets of such stand-bys as Picardy, Minuet and the white Star of Bethlehem rival all comers for corsages.

Outstanding work has been done by Australian, German, French, English, and Dutch hybridizers with some of the latest and best varieties coming directly from Canada and the United States. Every year sees new creations. A recent innovation is a breeding of special colors into the gladiolus.

The largest displays at Horticultural Hall will undoubtedly come from prominent New England growers as the Winsor Flying Cloud Farms of New Bedford, Mass.; the Rowe Seabrook Nurseries of Seabrook, N. H.; the Elmer Gove, Champlain Gardens of Burlington, Vt.; Howard Munson of Warehouse Point, Conn., and Pasquale Vasaturo of Medfield, Mass. However, long-distance air mail shipments are expected from British Columbia, Utah, and Minnesota.

A large committee of prominent members of the Federated Garden Club has this year made extensive plans for the largest number and variety of arrangement classes ever displayed in a gladiolus show. The exhibit, which is free to the public, will be open on Wednesday from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. and on Thursday from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mild Ruffling Of Soviet Aid Rally in Hub

Minor demonstrations by about 100 women pickets had no more than a nuisance effect on the aid-to-Russia rally held at historic Faneuil Hall last night by the Russian-Ukranian Society.

The meeting was headed by the Society's chairman, Basil Kacedan a Boston attorney. He asked the audience of about 500 to support his plea for all-out aid to the Russians to which Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club promptly replied by saying, "If our own citizens are neglected in favor of Joseph Stalin, what's America coming to? This is an attempt to help the Russian Government, not the Russian people."

Asserting that his organization, composed of six Russian-Ukranian religious and fraternal groups, was not communistic, Mr. Kacedan said that sooner or later, the "precious blood of our American boys will be shed in defense of democracy. We are loyal American citizens who have supported and will continue to support the Constitution of the United States. But democracies must unite to wipe out Hitler."

The pickets carried placards calling for the "stamping out of Communism." American flags were also carried.

A resolution was drawn up at the meeting in which the Society embodied its sentiments on the war. It will be sent to President Roosevelt today. Other speakers included D. Kazakevich of Columbia University and M. Tkach, Ukrainian editor.

School Studies A Messerschmitt

Twelve students from Form V of the New England Aircraft School have had the interesting experience of assembling a Messerschmitt 109 for display at the Wilbur Theater. This airplane was shot down over England and shipped to the United States for use in connection with British War Relief. Contrary to common belief, the Messerschmitt was well constructed and had many unusual features; flush-type rivets were used throughout and the wings were equipped with Handley Page slots, so well equipped that they appeared to be an integral part of the wing.

The R. H. White Company is now featuring a national defense display, with every window representing some phase of defense, The New England Aircraft School contributed aircraft equipment for two of these windows, and the display of engines, propellers and miscellaneous equipment is attracting considerable attention.

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Defense Contracts Awarded To New England Companies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Contracts announced by the War Department:

Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn., brushes, $1,067.

Union Twist Drill Co., Athol, Mass., drills, $4,117.

Automatic Machine Products Co., Attleboro, Mass., percussion primers, $108,000.

American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., bronze, $24,229; brass rod, $2,230.

Bastian Brothers Co., Boston, hand press badges, $1,210.

Waghorne-Brown Co., Boston, construction of lean-to, $2,800.

Ingraham Co., Bristol, Conn., fuze plates, $97,572.

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., end mills, $1,442; calipers, squares, gauges, etc., $2,205.

Bullard Co., Bridgeport, Conn., parts for machines, $1,573.

Moore Special Tool Co., Bridgeport, Conn., dies, $4,900; labor and material to rebuild die plate, $1,235.

National Die Co., Waterbury, Conn., dies, $11,400.

Electric Device Co., Springfield, Mass., install electrostatic air cleaner, $1,418.

Heppenstall Co., Bridgeport, Conn., steel die blocks, $46,975.

Industrial Steel, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., steel die blocks, $46,975.

Austin-Hastings Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass., radial drills, $25,-232.

Gas Weld Equipment Co., Inc., Boston, tools, $1,811.

General Electric Supply Corp., Boston, magnetic controllers, $1,-620.

Lynd-Farquhar Co., Boston, cutting machines, $2,514.

O. K. Tool Co., Inc., Shelton, Conn., cutters, holders, planers, etc., $1,839.

Henry Prentiss & Co., Boston, drilling and milling machines, $66,098.

Reasoner Tool & Supply Co., Greenfield, Mass., hand taps, $3,436.

Thurston Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., end mills, $3,980.

Grandahl Tool and Machine Co., Hartford, Conn., gages, $1,164.

Broadway Office Supply and Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., office equipment, $2,240.

Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn., adhesive plaster, $11,248.

J. A. Green (Quality Buckle Co.), Pawtucket, R. I., web strap buckles, $9,849.

Plymouth Rubber Co., Inc., Canton, Mass., facepiece patch, $6,500.

Ansin Shoe Manufacturing Co., Athol, Mass., 40,000 pairs service shoes, $139,600.

Allen Squire Co., Spencer, Mass., 36,000 pairs service shoes, $121,-320.

Daly Brothers Shoe Co., Inc., Boston, 50,000 pairs service shoes, $170,750.

Joseph M. Herman Shoe Co., Millis, Mass., 30,000 pairs service shoes, $104,700.

Hubbard Shoe Co., Rochester, N. H., 26,008 pairs service shoes, $89,-727.

A. R. Hyde and Sons Co., Cambridge, Mass., 25,000 pairs service shoes, $85,000.

Leonard and Barrows Shoe Co., Middleboro, Mass., 36,000 pairs service shoes, $123,120.

J. F. McElwain Co., Nashua, N. H., 36,000 pairs service shoes, $120,-600.

Moose River Shoe Co., Inc., Old Town, Maine, 50,000 pairs service shoes, $171,687.

Shelby Shoe Co., Salem, Mass., 35,000 pairs service shoes, $118,-300.

National Construction Co., Boston, construction of roads at Camp Langdon, Fort Stark and Fort Constitution, N. H., $88,410.

Cable Raincoat Co., Boston, 17,-500 parkas, $60,782; trousers, 10,-897 pairs, $27,501.

Archer Rubber Co., Milford, Mass., 7,500 parkas, $25,992; trousers, 7,500 pairs, $18,501.

United Lace and Braid Co., Cranston, R. I., 1,872,187 yards of cotton tape, $8,238.

Windsor Co., Winsor, Conn., 1,-125,000 huck towels, $143,212.

Charles A. Eaton Co., Brockton, Mass., 500 pairs service shoes, $1,687.

A. J. Tower Co., Boston, 217 oil-skin slickers, $624.

Revised Rates On Sea Freight Of U.S. Are Due

Revisions of ocean freight rates to and from all United States ports have been filed with the United States Maritime Commission in Washington.

The changes are expected to show some reductions from present rates, although increases in some instances are not beyond the range of possibilities, it was intimated today in shipping circles.

New rates were requested by the Commission following the fixing of maximum ship charter rates by the Commission. This, in effect, is equivalent to the integration of the rates with the charter ceilings of the Commission, the latter involving cuts of as much as 35 cents, it was stated by shipping men.

The various freight conferences, whose memberships include most of the water carriers, have been working on the intricate task of drafting new schedules for the past two weeks, and the revised tariffs are earmarked by the Commission to become effective Sept. 1, it is understood.

With the approval of the new rates by the Commission a basis will thereby be established of top freight rates for all offshore trades, shipping men intimated.

These top rates would become maximum tariffs under Maritime Commission warrants, it is understood, regardless of whether the ships involved belong to a line that is a member of any of the freight Conferences.

One effect would be the virtual freezing of freight rates, as the ship charter rates are already frozen.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, August 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Aug. 17

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 18

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melody Time; The Baladeers; Howard Ropa, Baritone.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Music of the Americas.
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page Rhythmaires Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Al and Lee Reiser, piano duo; Romance and Rhythm.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; NBC Summer Symphony.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Herbie Holmes's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.

For Sunday, Aug. 17

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Good-will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Christian Science Program.
5 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; NBC String Ensemble; News of the Week; Tune Time Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tapestry Musicale; News of the Week.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean Cavall, Songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Graziella Parraga, Songs; Musical Courier; Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Music Graphs; Treasure Trails of Song.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Viennese Melodies. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Programs in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dances; News in English; HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.78meg., 16.8m., JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.

For Sunday, Aug. 17

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Commander Stephen King-Hall: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

A Few Very Wealthy Men Boon to Bahamas

A small group of multi-millionaires is serving to cushion the difficult effects of the declining tourist traffic in the Bahamas, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

This group, known as "Benefactors of the Bahamas," has continued to invest in properties, and employ thousands of native workmen on their projects. Among them is the Swedish industrialist Axel Wenner-Gren, who employs hundreds of workers on his Hog Island developments. Eventually he plans a complete model village on a lagoon in the center of the island connected with the sea on both sides by canals.

England's Sir Harry Oakes, has kept several hundred workmen busy on various projects, including an airport on New Providence Island. Austin T. Levy, an American wool mill owner of Rhode Island has cleared more than 400 acres of land, built a sizable town, where fresh milk and cream is produced and used to supply Nassau.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Another American, Arthur V. Davis, Chairman of the Board of the Aluminum Company of America, with an estate at Rouc Sound, Eleuthera, has imported a large amount of machinery and plans eventually to clear 1,000 acres for an agricultural and fruit raising development.

Shift in Diamond Work

Arrangements have been concluded to ship the entire saleable production of diamonds from the Belgian Congo, to London, for sale and distribution, Since the invasion of Belgium, no shipments of Congo diamonds have been made, because it was not possible for them to be cut in German-occupied Antwerp. London diamond circles are said to have expressed satisfaction at the plan.

'Chute, Boat Together

Royal Air Force fighter planes are being equipped with rubber dinghies of a new design, packed with the pilot's parachute. In baling out, the pilot pulls his rip cord in the usual way, and when he nears the sea, pulls a second rip cord. This releases the dinghy and a bottle of carbon monoxide gas, for inflating the rubber craft, comes immediately to the pilot's hand. The dinghy is also equipped with a small bellows and is capable of keeping the pilot afloat for several days.

Swedish Iron Mines

Iron mines in Vastanfors, northern Sweden, abandoned for many years, are reported to be in operation by a new company recently organized. A survey is said to indicate sufficient ore in these mines to permit production of about 25,-000 tons annually for the next three years.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

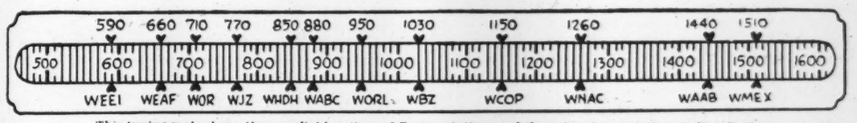
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Aug. 18

12:45 WMEX 1410kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News; Reflections in Rhythm	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music; "Monitor Views the News"
12:45		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Siesta		"George and Dixie"	"Goverment Girl"	
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, Tenor	Organ Concert
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Roundtable Discussion
2:00 "Buffalo Presents",	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers: vocalists; organ	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents",	Johnny Long's Orchestra			"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club		Five Star News
3:00 Concert Orchestra, with Dorien String Quartet and Vera Brodsky; News	Howard Ropa, songs; Singing Powers Models; "Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	"Nature Sketches"; "Newport Invitation Tennis Tournament"; description of final	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15				Sports and Music
3:30			Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45				Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee; Club Matinee	singles match by Bill Sterns	Music; Youth program; "Prelude to Stardom"	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15				Melody Mirror
4:30 New England to the Colors	Club Matinee	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook",	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's Orchestra; music	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Talk, RAF Fighter Pilot	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Sifting the News	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth" series	"The Silver Sage"
7:15	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Alexander Male Quartet
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	From Camp Edwards	
8:30 City Desk: drama	"The Bishop and the Gargoyle": drama	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 City Desk: E. Davis			Hawaii Calls	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Frontline Headlines"; "Meet the Band"	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15			Launching Ship for G. B.	
9:30 "Saturday Night Serenade", music	NBC Summer Symphony: Edwin McArthur, cond.		Colonial News	
9:45	"Sweet and Rhythmic": orchestra; songs	Citizen's Peace Petition Committee, Speakers	Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 Weather; Bobby Sherr, Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Chicagoland Festival: Giovanni Martinelli, soloist; orchestra; chorus; speakers	Dance Digest
10:15 Public Affairs	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather		
10:30 Golfers' Forum	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.		Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.		
11:00 Weather; Bobby Sherr, Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Chicagoland Festival	Dance Digest
11:15 Tennis Preview	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather		
11:30 Sonny Dunham's Orchestra		Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Clyde Knight's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15			Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song Circle"	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	Organ Melodies
8:45	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	Hawaiian Orchestra
9:00 The World Today	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestra
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"; "Words and Music"		Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"			"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan		"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Musical Asium"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Fantasy in Melody		"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern Manner"; Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:00 News; Emery Deutsch's Orch.	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	
11:15	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:30 "What's New at the Zoo?"	Ridin' the Range	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	
11:45	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	
12:00 News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tanestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 P. V. McNutt, Fed'l Sec'rity Administ'r	Music Hall on the Air: Symphony Orchestra	"Down South," with Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Show: "A World in Fantasy"
12:45			Italian string music	
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall on the Air: Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris Abbot, soprano; Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:15 News Preview	Religious program	Cafe Continental		
1:30 You Decide: drama and debate	WBZ News of the Air; WBZ News of the Air	Charles Dant's Orch.; Martha Tilton, songs	"Haven of Rest"; male quartet	
1:45				
2:00 "Invitation to Learning": forum	"Hidden History"	"The Far East"	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	Foreign Policy talks	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 News: "Syncopation Piece"	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago Round Table	Sports Comments	Christian Science Program
2:45	Tapestry Musicale		Sports Comments	
3:00 Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra, Bernard Herrmann, conductor	Joseph Marais' African Trek	"Four Corners, U. S. A."; "Four Corners, U. S. A."; H. V. Kaltenborn; Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	"Week-End Cruise"		"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	"Week-End Cruise"		Louis Prima's Orchestra	Larsson's Music
3:45			Louis Prima's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 Walter Gross's Or.	Sunday Vespers	Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, Albert Stoessel, conductor; Georges Barrere, flautist	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Songs of the Range
4:15 Walter Gross's Or.	Sunday Vespers		Teddy Powell's Orch.	Songs of the Range
4:30 "Spirit of '41"	News; Concert Hall of the Air		Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Common Sense by Uncle Bill"
4:45 "Spirit of '41"			Teddy Powell's Orch.	
5:00 "Young Ideas": dramas	Movlan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama; Roy Shield's Orchestra; Sports Comments	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	Olivio Santora, yodeler		Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Twomey's Irish Minstrels
5:30 Rep. Ranulfe Hill	Rhythms by Ricardo		Sports Comments	Religious program
5:45 Sports talk	Rhythms by Ricardo		Sports Comments	Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan: guests: music	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Canadian Grenadier Gds Band, from Montreal	News; Baseball scores
6:15	Religious Program			Diminutive Classics; or,
6:30 "Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry: "Dear	"Dr. I. Q., Jr.": juvenile quiz	News Service	Sam Brewer, news; orch.;	Religious Hour: dramatization
6:45		Baseball News	Elizabeth Wayne, news	
7:00 Mom": sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows": comedy drama	"Rookies": comedy sketch	Defense Varieties; orchestral songs
7:15 Alfred Duff Cooper	News from Europe			
7:30 World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Beverly Twins' Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
7:45 World News Tonight	Dance Hour: transcrptns		Wythe Williams	
8:00 Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Don. Dickson, "Crime, Doctor"; drama; E. Davis	Star Spangled Theater: guests; drama	"What's My Name": quiz show	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	American Forum	Central Baptist Church, "Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30			Gabriel Heatter	
8:45				
9:00 Summer Hour: Harry Horlick, conductor; Rosemarie Brancato, Soprano	William Shirer "The Parker Family"; Irene Rich, drama; Sports News of the Day	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:45			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	Bert Hirsch, Presents; orchestra and soloists
10:15 News; Defense talk	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Studio X"; variety program	Cab Calloway's "Quizzicale"	Five Star News
10:30 J. Sears Presents,				Army Recruiting Program
10:45				
11:00 Headlines, Bylines; Weather; "Music You Want"	News; Music	News Service; Local news; Weather; Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program	Dance Digest
11:15				
11:30 Sonny Dunham's Orchestra			Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Clyde Knight's Orchestra	"Day's End" News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	B. S. Bercovici, News	Music by Alex Kramer
11:15 "Man I Married": sk.	Church in the Wildwood	Pepper Young's Family	Words and Music	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Home Folks Frolic	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Jimmy Blair	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music; "Monitor Views the News"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox, with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Melodies by Miller	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land" drama
2:15 "Joyce Jordan": sk.	Melodies by Miller	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light";	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Don Artiste"	Organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic reports;	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45 Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Telegraphic reports;	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee; variety

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Weingartner Visits Basel

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switzerland

Although the presentation of a great music festival has been traditional in Basel only since 1930, the city can already look back over a series of distinguished festivals, among which that just held, devoted to the compositions of Mozart, is outstanding. In a certain sense, Basel may be considered the "Mozart city" of Switzerland, and it was a happy idea in these war-clouded summer days to commemorate in advance the 150th anniversary, falling in December, 1941, of the completion of the Salzburg master's lifework, through a great music festival.

In 12 performances spread over three weeks, selections were given from the collected works of Mozart, in which the cream of all branches and periods of his inconceivable fertility of composition was presented. The music forces of the city, comprising the opera company, the two symphony orchestras (the Basel Orchestra Society and the Basel Chamber Music Orchestra), the Basel Singing Society and instrumentalists in chamber music, joined to make it a glorious fête.

The opera house gave three performances—a carefully prepared "Escape from the Seraglio" and "The Magic Flute," and to open the seldom heard "Titus," which the master wrote in his last year, 1791, on a very undramatic text by Metastasio, at the coronation of Leopold II in Prague, in the incredibly short time of 18 days. If the opera does not measure up to the earlier creations of Mozart, it contains, nevertheless, an abundance of inspired music. It reaches its height in the finale to the first act, in which—against a background of burning Rome and anguished choruses of people terrified by the fire—the principals come together in a dramatic ensemble, which in force and vividness can be compared only to a few places in Gluck's operas and the finale to the first act of "Don Giovanni." Under the musical direction of Hans Münch and the styling management of Paul Eger, the beauties of the work were fully realized.

Of the three symphony concerts, the second was the peak performance of the festival. That evening Felix Weingartner conducted. Music life in Basel is especially indebted to him for his years of work as General Music Director of the city. He interpreted the three "standard symphonies" of the master (E-flat, G-minor, and "Jupiter") with such sensitive feeling and fire that the audience was driven to a frenzy of enthusiasm. In the two other symphony concerts the conductors Hans Münch and Paul Sacher gave the audiences works from the symphonic and concerto compositions of Mozart which are seldom heard, among them a very charming, romantic piano concerto in C-major, which was brilliantly played by the distinguished Basel pianist Paul Baumgartner, and the immortal clarinet concerto, played by the Parisian, Louis Cahuzac.

Mozart's sacred music was represented by a performance of the unfinished mass in C-minor, skillfully completed by Alois Schmitt. Among the excellent soloists, the soprano Ria Ginster stood out; she made of "E incarnatus est" an especial delight to the ear.

The four presentations devoted to Mozart's chamber music were of particular interest, two of them being given in rooms of the art museum, magnificently hung with paintings of the Mozart period, and one as an open-air serenade. Besides certain well-known quartets, the concerts included works for wind instruments and voice, as well as a remarkable Adagio and Rondo for the musical glasses, flute, oboe, viol, and violoncello. The effect of the musical glasses, for which today there is no performer, was skillfully simulated by a modern celesta.

Stadium Serious and Flighty

By Oscar Thompson

New York

A Negro conductor, a soloist on the harmonica and a baseball symphony have provided some of the high lights of the concluding concerts of the summer season of orchestral programs at the Lewisohn Stadium. Radio listeners have had opportunity to become acquainted with the talents of Dean Dixon, but many of those who commented on his first appearance at the Stadium—the first of his race ever to conduct the New York Philharmonic - Symphony — seemed surprised by his command of routine and by the basic soundness of his interpretations.

Though nothing strikingly unusual was to be discovered in his treatment of the Brahms C minor symphony, his approach plainly was that of one who understood it and had the technical equipment to deal with the complexities of an adequate performance. His beat was firm, definite and vigorous. He managed changes of tempi well. His program also embraced the Overture to Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," a Bach cantata air arranged for strings by Sam Franko, the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, "Les Preludes" of Liszt, and a pseudo-novelty, Daikeon Lee's Prelude and Hula, which achieved its first performance in these surroundings.

* * *

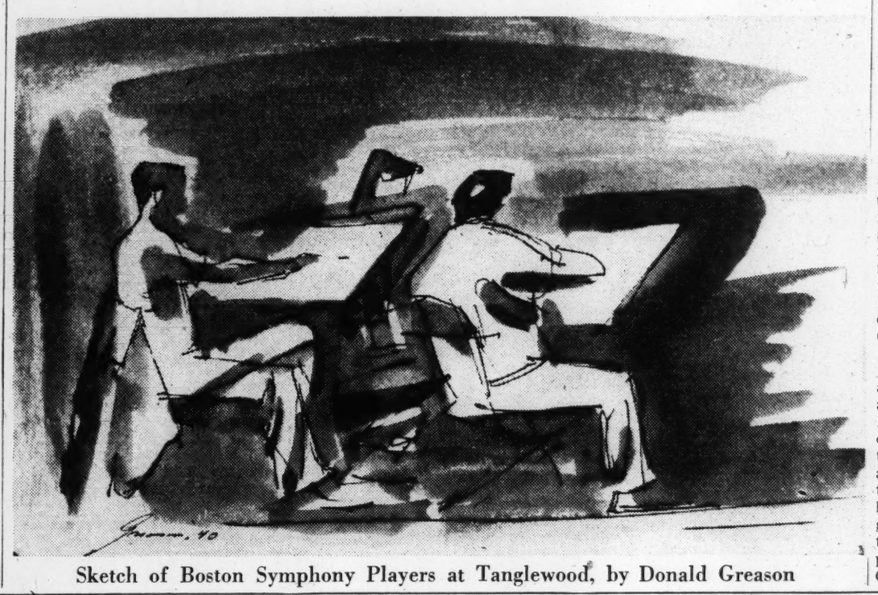
Mr. Lee, a Hawaiian-born Chinese, and a former fellow student of Mr. Dixon at the Juilliard School of Music in this city, took the platform to bow after the performance of his work. Though well-written and aptly scored throughout, the Prelude was more convincing than the Hula, which, in spite of its native rhythmic basis, yielded the effect of over-complication and sophistication, rather than primitive vitality.

Larry Adler's harmonica playing began on a high plane and then descended rather too rapidly for comfort, as he saw fit to substitute the popular idiom for the severely classical with which he was at first concerned. At its best, his playing supplied another illustration of how a gifted technician can make almost any instrument sound like what it is not. In a musicianly and tasteful presentation of the Vivaldi-Natchez violin concerto, with the orchestra under Alexander Smallens accompanying Mr. Adler in the solo part, the harmonica might have been mistaken for a flute at times, and an English horn at other moments, though it did not suggest a violin.

The effect was again that of a very small-voiced but pure and sweet-toned flute in the Siciliana from Bach's second flute sonata. Acceptably musical, if less distinctive in style, were performances of the Intermezzo from Granados's "Goyescas" and the Rachmaninoff "Vocalise." But a medley styled "Rhapsody Americana" and a sadly distorted and cheapened version of the Strauss "Blue Danube" were completely out of place in a program ostensibly devoted to serious music.

* * *

Whether music intended to be humorous succeeds in its purpose or falls flat is very much a matter of individual opinion. As this commentator was at Tanglewood on the night of the première at the Stadium of Robert Russell Bennett's "Symphony in D for the Dodgers" he can only report that his colleagues disagreed mildly as to whether the new work actually was droll or merely commonplace. Certainly no one of them acclaimed it as an important addition to the symphonic repertory. Cast in four movements, it has to deal with the following program: (1) "Brooklyn Wins," an allegro cast in sonata form; (2) "Brooklyn Loses," a dirgeful slow movement; (3) "The hunt for a new pitcher," a scherzo, in which an insistent E-flat minor chord thunders "No" at each possibility; (4) "The Giants come to town," a play-by-play finale, with a speaking narrator describing, radio-fashion, how a home run decides the issue for the Dodgers after the Giants had been retired with the score standing 0 to 0 in the ninth inning. It is not news that Mr Bennett is an expert and resourceful craftsman. But whether such a program provides the stuff of which symphonies are made apparently was not answered conclusively in the affirmative at this first performance.



Sketch of Boston Symphony Players at Tanglewood, by Donald Greason

Coward as Master of Stage

By Harold Hobson

London

If the question were asked, what is the greatest benefit the English-speaking peoples have conferred upon the world, most of those qualified to judge would, I imagine, say something about the invention of representative or federal government. But personally I should put in a claim for the English theater. I rate Shakespeare higher than either the American or British Constitutions.

* * *

Now, I do not expect anyone to agree with me. I am not seeking assent, nor, in fact, contradiction. I put the matter like this only in order to show, as vividly as I can, that I take the theater seriously, and therefore consider anything that is important in the theater's history to be important also in the general spiritual and cultural history of mankind, even if that importance is a thing to be deplored. Otherwise, I should pass over in silence Noel Coward's new play, "Blithe Spirit."

On account of its author's standing in the roll of contemporary dramatists, and also because there is a reluctance to present expensive new productions in London at the present moment, "Blithe Spirit" is the most notable event that has happened in the British theater since the beginning of the war. Let me make clear what it is about. Charles Condomine (Cecil Parker) is a novelist who, in search of data for his forthcoming book, invites to his house a spiritualistic medium, Madame Arcati (Margaret Rutherford). There is a séance, at which Condomine's first wife materialises, and cannot be got rid of. This produces many complications of a farcical nature, at the end of which the ghost of the first wife, Elvira (Kay Hammond), kills the second, Ruth (Fay Compton), in a motor smash. Condomine is then haunted by two wives, until both are exorcised, and he is left rejoicing to find himself a widower twice over.

This play is constructed with astonishing technical skill. Condomine's last speech, with its accompaniment of falling pictures and broken crockery, is amazingly adroit. The acting and production are brilliant. Miss Rutherford's Madame Arcati is full of school-girlish glee, and displays an athletic energy I had never suspected in her. Mr. Parker's suave portrait of a man who is apparently alert, witty, and self-confident, but who in reality has about as much capacity for grappling with the problems of life as a beetle has with a tank, is polished to the last gleam and glitter. Miss Compton has not really much of a part, and Miss Hammond can strike only one note, but she strikes it hard, true, and often. Moreover, there are in the play some jokes about the Times newspaper, Budleigh Salterton, and the B.B.C's musical programs which are worth going a long way, waiting a long time, and enduring a great deal to hear. All this does not alter the fact that the play is heartless, shallow, and worthless.

* * *

Some years ago Beverley Nichols wrote a play called "The Avalanche," in which a group of young men, marooned in the Alps, heard by wireless of the outbreak of war. There were tragic consequences to this news, which turned out to be a hoax. Some critics condemned Mr. Nichols in this matter of the hoax, for what they regarded as a gross breach of taste. But they could not deny that Mr. Nichols felt strongly on the subject of war. What he had to say may have been trivial, but it undoubtedly seemed to him tremendous.

Now on the issues raised by the very complicated problems produced by the situation with which he starts his play, Mr. Coward has nothing whatever to say. He has no feelings of any kind about immortality, or the sense of loss, or the enigmas of human existence. If he had felt impelled by an inner compulsion to write a play about life after death, I should probably have thought him unwise, because of the necessary limitations of the stage. But it would have been a compulsion that one could respect. Mr. Coward has, however, no such compulsion. He is anxious only to make a joke, and, in order to do so, he makes his characters behave with a callousness unparalleled in my playgoing experience.

Sound of Long Ago Recalled

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

One has often wondered what it would be like for a musician of today to wake up one morning in the middle of the eighteenth century—shall we say at Schwetzingen, the summer resort of the court of Mannheim? He might then have the good fortune to catch sight of a much travelled English organist, one of the most famous of musical historians and a friend of Dr. Johnson—Dr. Charles Burney, who is here to judge for himself the merits of the Elector Karl Theodor's famous Mannheim orchestra. An "army of generals" was the verdict. To anyone walking through the streets of Schwetzingen during summer, said Burney, "the place must seem to be inhabited only by a colony of musicians who are constantly exercising their profession; at one house a fine player of the violin is heard, at another a German flute, here an excellent Hautbois; there a bassoon, a clarinet, violoncello, or a concert of instruments together."

In those days the neighbors did not seem to mind.

However familiar the style of the music being "exercised," the actual sound of these instruments would probably be even more surprising to a visitor from the 20th century than the powdered wigs, uniforms, and swords of their players. Music has never been given a more picturesque setting than in the eighteenth century. It could be said that it was used not so much as an expression as a decoration or an embellishment of life. With the dress, furniture, statuary, grottoes, landscape gardens, miniature Greek temples, artificial lakes, and the rest, music was, as it were, part of the general décor. The very refinement and sophisticated brilliance of the visual background has enticed us to listen to eighteenth century music as "currently and certainly" as, in a much drabber world, we listen to our own.

* * *

Many illusions are shattered by Adam Carse in his book "The Orchestra in the XVIII Century" (Cambridge: Heffer. 10s. 6d), a very able and scholarly work, which, as they used to say, supplies a long-felt want. Some will get rather a shock to read of Bach's "scrubby little orchestras." That at Leipsig in 1730, for instance, consisted of three first violins, three seconds, two violas, two 'cellos, one bass, two flutes, two oboes, a bassoon, and a couple of trumpets. The bassoon was an apprentice and the other players included several amateurs. Even the opulent Mannheim Court Orchestra—reputed to be the finest in Europe—heard by Burney at Schwetzingen, was only about half the size of a first-rate modern organization. In 1756 it had, against 30 strings and eight wood-winds, no less than 12 trumpets! Mr. Carse's chapter on the constitution, strength and balance of eighteenth century orchestras presents new and rather startling perspectives to the modern listener. Unless someone invents a time-machine that enables excursions to be run to the eighteenth century, we shall never know what these orchestras really sounded like. One would give a lot to hear the Bishop's orchestra at Grosswardein (1765) with its 12 solo players, nine servants in livery, a valet, a confectioner, seven musicians, and four vocalists (like the solo players invidiously separated from the musicians) all wearing a "tasteful uniform."

* * *

"Doubling," it seems, did not originate with our own brilliantined jazz bands. We read of a violinist who could play the bassoon, oboe, flute, and horn, of an expert trombone player who was equally at home with the violin, 'cello and horn, of trumpeters who played the violin, and violinists who could take a turn at the horn. Many, no doubt, played five or six instruments equally badly, but it is clear that the "tasteful uniform" of the eighteenth century player often invested a surprising versatility. Nor was this "doubling" confined to the professional musician. The composer Gyrowetz (1763-1850), several of whose symphonies were at one time performed as Haydn's, began to compose when he was private secretary to a Count whose "entire household staff, clergy and domestic servants were engaged only if they were musical." Thus, as Mr. Carse hints, a cook might get a job because he blew a good bassoon, even though his omelettes had quite a solid reputation, and a clerk whose quill-driving retained its schoolboy complexion was still fairly sure of a job if he could scrape out a part on the double-bass. Should the valet of His Electoral Highness aspire to a symphony or a serenade, he possessed an advantage rarely enjoyed by our own composers; for with an orchestra always on the premises he could hear his work played by the time the ink was dry on the paper.

Mr. Carse reminds us that hardly any but eighteenth-century music was played in the eighteenth century. "It had to be made to order, so to speak, as they went along." Princes kept a composer to supply scores "just as we keep hens to lay eggs for us." These musical eggs were not always fresh. There was no copyright nonsense, and borrowing saved both time and trouble. Handel's appropriations were on a Hitlerian scale, for example. Hundreds of composers, good, bad, and indifferent, produced thousands of works "equally unequal." As Cecil Gray wittily says, we have the musical equivalent of Pirandellian "characters in search of an author"—ideas in search of a composer. Speed of production was essential; and here the meticulous workmanship of a Bach and a Haydn are in striking contrast to the general haste, superficiality, and sketchy notation.

The excursionist to even the seventies or eighties of the eighteenth century would take with him a load of musical experience undreamt of by the musicians found there. Unless this experience were shed, their Bach—or Bachs, rather—Haydn and Handel would not be his. They would draw his attention to "great," and "epoch-making" composers like Telemann, Jomelli, Benda, and Stamitz. Unless his baggage included a Grove, the chances are that he might wonder who on earth these epoch-makers were. According to Mr. Carse, our excursionist would find the orchestras at least up to scratch—they seem to have been pretty good at that—but their instruments museum pieces, boxwood wood-wind with a minimum of keys, permanently out of tune, valveless brass instruments, queer-looking strings, and still queerer methods of playing them. He would also find the all-important harpsichord supplying a background of essential harmony, without which earlier scores with their three-part writing sounds, as Mr. Carse stresses, "starved and hungry."

There is an admirable chapter on the very difficult question of arrangements, or derangements, of eighteenth-century music and standards of performance. Perhaps no composers are more misrepresented. The modern approach is not even consistent. Why, one may ask with Mr. Carse, should we frown on re-orchestrations of Bach, but cheerfully accept Handel decked out in nineteenth-century orchestration? "Bach must retain his powdered wig and eighteenth-century costume, but Handel may be dressed up in a frock coat and top hat." Then there are the problems of balance and color. Conductors and pianists in particular seem oblivious to the fact that they present Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and even early Beethoven, in mediums that these composers never knew or heard. Mr. Carse is no out-and-out back-to-the-lander, but his valuable book exposes the hollowness of much of the idolatry, not always inconspicuous, in our concert halls.

Picture Shows on the Shore

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The Rockport Art Association is expanding. Simultaneously with the opening of the second part of its summer salon comes the announcement that it has purchased an adjoining structure which, when architecturally united to the present exhibition gallery, will be opened next season as part of its display facilities.

Need for additional space was borne in upon the Association this year due to the hanging of an unusual number of pictures with resultant crowding of the walls. The new building consists of a basement, ground floor gallery, and a second floor also adapted to exhibition purposes. To aid in financing the venture, Aldro T. Hibbard has contributed a large winter mountainscape, now on view in an alcove which joins the new and old galleries. Proceeds from its sale will be added to the building fund.

The Association's second show, like its first, maintains a high level of professional craftsmanship, without flagrant neglect of rising talents. Broken by occasional glints of humor or satire, the exhibition, as a whole, takes itself seriously.

* * *

What impresses one at a glance is the infiltration of honest character studies as against slick or studio-posed portraits. Take, for example, "Mrs. Hodgkins" by Mildred C. Jones, a canvas to which the painter has brought appreciation for New England character. Here is the study of a white-haired woman, straight-backed and determined, with something of Cape Ann granite in her make-up.

Or there is "Dr. C. Baldwin of Kentucky," by Marguerite Powers Gravas, a gentleman of the old school, with white long hair, a trim goatee and moustache, the white contrasting briskly with the black of a cape-like coat.

Eleanor Elizabeth Randall's "The Woodsman," meticulous in handling but close-lipped and hardy, with hint of pine-knot character, in its simplicity and lack of supporting background, is at an opposite pole from Irina Tolford's cultured type of craftsman at work in a tool-filled shop. The Tolford canvas, in fact, proves that satisfying likeness and satisfying composition can be coupled to produce an outstanding picture.

The feeling of spontaneity so gratifying in such a work yields to the artificiality of conscious posing in Umberto Romano's "Pysche and the Sculptor." This ambitious canvas, given the central position of honor by the hanging, arrests attention by a striking hardness of forms, and a peculiar inconsistency that seems to sculpture hands, arms and torso, but to paint the head and background environment.

A welcome change from his usual range of ballet dancer creations is Louis Kronberg's "The Milliner," a black-clad figure, lips pursed in well characterized concentration, while deft fingers work with gay flowers on black hats.

How different are the objectives of artists may be studied in such canvases as Herbert P. Barnett's "After the Bath," Susumu Hirota's "Morning in Wingaesheek," Marguerite S. Pearson's "Liberian Girl," and Harrison Cady's "Winter Morning."

* * *

Barnett's canvas of an angularly disposed semi-nude in a studio or library environment offers an artist's tour de force. Technically stimulating also, but more spontaneous in effect, is Hirota's softly brushed impression of a breezy morning on the dunes. Studied with interest in representation rather than geometrics, is Miss Pearson's canvas playing gay turban and gay fruits against dark skin, white fischu and blue-white spotted blue dress. Harrison Cady, on the other hand, brings humor to winter landscape with brisk little figures and harbor white caps in a snowy setting.

It seems strange that modern emphasis on the airplane should have but faint echo in the work of artists, especially when airport activity can supply material for such brisk sketches as Samuel F. Hershey's "Night Departure" and "Night Arrival, East Boston," certainly less hackneyed in subject matter than run-of-the-mill landscapes and marines of which the Rockport show has its quota.

While there is a strong cubistic bias in Herbert P. Barnett's "After the Bath," it remains for George Le Boutillier to turn his back entirely upon representation in two purely geometric color-form compositions, "Forward and Down" and "Upward and Back."

Fantasy and Realism Compete

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Lately, the mid-summer season has been enlivened here by several somewhat informal displays in the museums. One of these is an exhibition of acquisitions of fantastic art at the Museum of Modern Art. Another is a two-sided offering of loans at the Metropolitan Museum, embracing old masters and modern paintings. A third show consists of abstract art by young painters at the Guggenheim Foundation's Museum of Non-objective Art. These events offer among other things striking contrasts in subject matter.

The new acquisitions at the Museum of Modern Art add up to a considerable number of recent purchases and gifts, including more than 30 oil paintings, watercolors, collages, photographs and small pieces of sculpture. All of them fall generally into the class of fantastic art, beginning with some early examples of dadaism and ranging on to recent works of surrealism.

Paul Klee, whose paintings have been exhibited frequently during the last few years, and Max Ernst, one of the founders of dadaism, who is a new arrival in this country, have representative small groups of their works among the new acquisitions. The Swiss expressionist, for example, has an oil, a watercolor, a gouache and a work in a mixed medium. Ernst has four exhibits—collages (ingenious designs of cut-outs pasted up in a lively spirit of inventiveness) along with drawings and a plaster sculpture. There are besides various drawings and paintings by Arp, Duchamp, Masson, Picabia and several German innovators working in similarly creative styles.

* * *

The museum takes most of these artists in historical perspective, having elected to acquire works of from 10 to 20 years ago in illustration of their various contributions. Generally speaking, the exhibits are informal and intimate in character, being of but slight context and substance, though usually vastly elaborate in technique. On the other hand, there are two or three paintings which may be ranked as objects of major interest in surrealism. One is a whimsical "Portrait of a Lady" by Joan Miro, done in brightly decorative color and of a subject unusual for this artist, who is very much a leader nowadays in the field of surrealism. Another is Pierre Roy's adroit "Still Life," fancifully composed of a landscape, a sprig of wheat and other objects, and painted with fascinating taste and pleasant color.

What is presumed to be the major addition to the collection, however, is a large picture by the octogenarian Belgian artist, James Ensor, his "Tribulation of St. Anthony." Very few of Ensor's oils have ever appeared on exhibition in this country, and a certain added prominence attaches to the work as a result of its having formerly been shown for a number of years at the Cologne Museum as a loan. Though scarcely more than a dramatic sketch, there is enough character to the painting to suggest the inspiration of such traditional masters of the fantastic as Hieronimus Bosch and Pieter Breughel, whose talents for grotesque Ensor has at least partially assimilated.

* * *

If the Metropolitan Museum of Art is relying on familiar works for one of its two loan displays, it is exhibiting some very impressive paintings from no less important a source than the Louvre. These exhibits form a part of the consignment sent to the New York World's Fair, 1939, and shown in the famous Masterpieces of Art exhibition, at the close of which they were sent on a tour in the West. Now left with the Metropolitan for "the duration," they include Chardin's lovely scene of domestic piety, "Grace Before Meat"; a fine study of a woman by Fragonard called "L'Etude"; two of Poussin's austerely classical compositions, the "Rescue of Young Pyrrhus" and the "Funeral of Phocion," together with David's fine portrait of the amiable "Marquise d' Orvilliers," and works by Watteau and Le Nain. A delicately precise portrait by Degas of himself and a friend is the only nineteenth century picture among the loans.

Less familiar to the Metropolitan are the works of various post-impressionist painters lent by two private collectors and shown in one of the galleries of French pictures not far removed from the Louvre canvases. None of the pictures has been previously exhibited in New York, and the variety of styles is sufficient to include a Victorian portrait by Winterhalter, a pleasant landscape by Monet, and a brilliant large study of a seated woman by Manet, besides a Van Gogh, a Toulouse-Lautrec, a Rousseau, a Modigliani and lesser works by Picasso, Derain, and others. As regards the latter group, particularly, the museum has been so far decidedly lukewarm, and it is something unexpected to see them.

* * *

The Museum of Non-objective Painting in a regular way exhibits a large collection of Kandinsky and Rudolf Bauer. It devotes a small balcony also to the work of American abstractionists of the persuasion so subtly defined "non-objective." In one of the group displays, changed at six-weeks intervals, are currently shown the oil paintings, watercolors, and constructions of six exhibitors. There is a strong kinship among these artists in their expression of creative feeling for triangles, squares and circles, but some neat distinctions within the more or less general geometric procedure are discoverable. Rolf Scarlett's work shows more dramatic color than most of the exhibits. Marguerite Hohenberg, working with great precision in watercolor, has two designs whose form are neatly juxtaposed and whose colors are delicately shaded with air-brush effects. Most of the artists, including Thomas Eldred, Noah Grossman and Dwinnell Grant, however, exhibit precision in their work, while strictly avoiding objective representation in any form. These artists come from different parts of the country—Chicago, Pennsylvania, New York and other places—at the special invitation of the museum, which maintains a rigorous selectivity in its choice of exhibitors.

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SUN. THRU WED., AUG. 17-20

Schroeder and Kramer in Defense of Tennis Championship Here Next Week

Longwood C. C. Opens Doors To National Doubles Monday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After having hovered in this vicinity for the past week, the tennis stars of the nation descend upon Longwood Cricket Club next Monday for the 60th holding of the national doubles championships.

Six different classes will be contested, with major interest centering in the men's, the women's, and the mixed. In addition there will be the competitions in the veterans' doubles beginning Tuesday, the father-and-son beginning Monday, and the women's veterans beginning Wednesday. The men's and women's begin Monday, while the mixed starts on Tuesday.

Returning to the grass courts, which have been carefully groomed for the occasion, will be the defending champions in the men's event—the youthful combination of Jack Kramer, Rollins College student, and Ted Schroeder of Los Angeles, who swept through to victory in straight sets over Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables and Henry Prusoff of Seattle in last year's final.

Miss Marble Absent

The women's and mixed doubles championship will, of course, be without any defending champions, due to the departure of Alice Marble into professional ranks. Miss Marble won the women's doubles with Sarah Palfrey, now Mrs. Elwood Cooke, and the mixed doubles with Bobby Riggs.

Returning in the veterans' doubles will be last year's championship duo of Watson Washburn and Hugh Kelleher. In the other two minor events the champions last year were Leslie R. and Francis R. Gay in the father-and-son, and Mrs. George W. Wightman and Edith Sigourney in the women's veterans' tournament.

Add Spice

Although much of the usual spice in the annual tennis championships has been lost through the absence of foreign entries, the fact that nearly every domestic pair of note will be competing in a wide-open field is expected to add spice of its own.

In addition to the championship duo of Kramer and Schroeder can be added the pairings of the nation's second ranking team—Don McNeill and Frankie Parker, who lost out to the champions in the semifinals last year; and the strong combinations of Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako, and Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy.

Women's Teams

In the women's division the tandem of Mrs. Cooke and Margaret Osborne is considered the one to beat for the title. Mrs. Cooke, who rested this week after winning with Miss Osborne at Rye, N. Y., two weeks ago today, figures to be in the best of form. At Rye they defeated Pauline Betz, another Rollins College standout, and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., in the final, and these two are still paired for the national doubles. Last year all four girls had different partners—Mrs. Cooke was with Miss Marble, Miss Osborne was with Miss Betz, and Miss Bundy played with Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn. The latter two were the runners-up.

For the second time this year proceeds from an event at Longwood will be used to aid a worthwhile charity. Earlier in the summer several thousand dollars were realized from the exhibition given by professional stars and given to the British War Relief Society Next week arrangments have been made with the sanction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for a part of the proceeds to be given to United China Relief. This will be the first of two events which will benefit the United China Relief, with the second being a Chinese festival to be staged at the Longwood Bowl Sept. 22.

Through Saturday

The national doubles are scheduled to run through Saturday, although they will be pushed up of course if rain interferes with play. Last year rain fell and caused postponements of play on Monday and Friday, with an attendant speeding of matches to the final on Sunday.

Tickets for the championships are still available and may be obtained at the clubhouse in Brookline. First matches Monday will be in the father-and-son event and will take place in the morning. The men's doubles and women's doubles will begin at 2 p. m.

Kramer and Schroeder were seeded No. 1 in the draw last night with Parker and McNeill second; Mulloy and Sabin, third; and Riggs and Mako, fourth.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Vandermeer, Reds—Pitched shutout ball after first inning to beat Cubs and lift Cincinnati to third-place tie in National League.

Alex Carrasquel, Senators—Kept eight Red Sox hits scattered in seven-inning game to score sixth straight victory.

Joe Grace, Browns—Hit three-run homer to help whip Tigers.

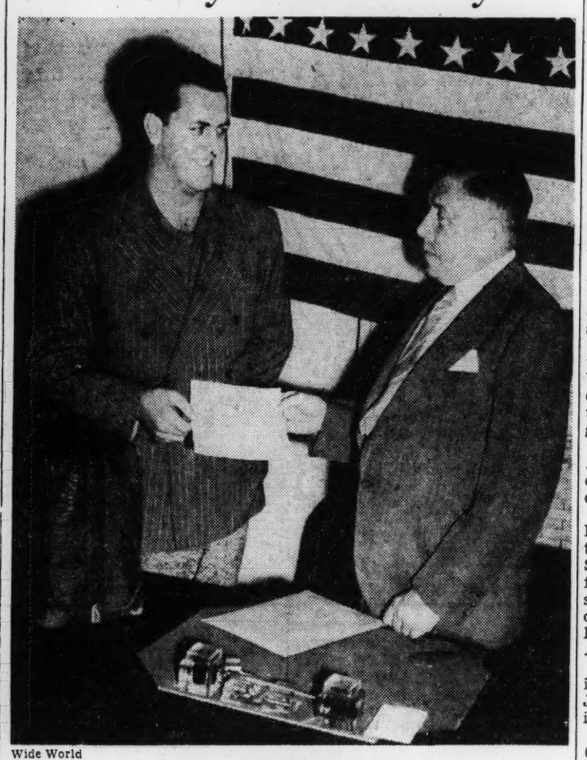
Buck Ross, White Sox—Defeated Indians with seven-hit pitching.

World Record

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (AP)—A team from the Stockholm Fire Corps bettered the World Record for the four-mile relay yesterday, covering the distance in 17m. 2 8-10s.

The listed record of 17:16.2 was made by a quartet of Indiana University runners in 1937. Two weeks ago the same Stockholm four also beat the world mark for the 6,000-meter relay.

Hockey Star in Army



Wide World

Muzz Patrick Inducted

NEW YORK CITY—Murray (Muzz) Patrick (left), star defenseman of the New York Rangers hockey team, receiving a certificate appointing him leader of a group of draftees of Draft Board 24, from James A. Sheridan, the chairman, upon reporting Aug. 14 for induction for training into the United States Army. Patrick, Canadian-born but a United States citizen, is the younger son of Lester Patrick, manager of the Rangers.

Chess—*by F. R. Chevalier*

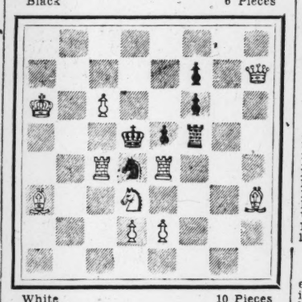
August 16, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2275

By W. I. Lourie

Black 6 Pieces



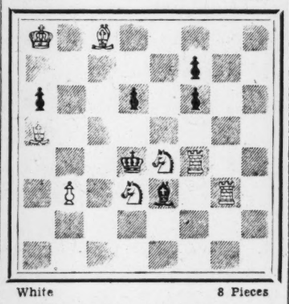
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First published in the Boston Sunday Post, 1902.)

Problem No. 2276

By W. I. Lourie

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(First published in the Boston Transcript, Jan. 22, 1933.)

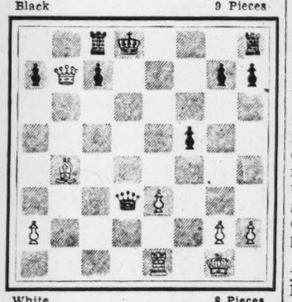
Solutions to Problems

No. 2273.	B-Q8	
No. 2274.	1. K-R5	B-K7ch
	2. P-Kt4ch	
	1. ———	BxP
	2. R-B3	
	1. ———	QB-else
	2. P-Kt4ch	
	1. ———	KB-any
	2. RxBch	

End-Game No. 575. White wins: 1 BxKt, BxB; 2 RxB, PxR; 3 Q-R6. R-R4, 4 B-Q5 and White wins.

End-Game No. 576

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win
(Morphy-Maurian, New Orleans, 1866.)

Possible Championship Matches

Reuben Fine, once again winner of the open championship, should play a match with Samuel Reshevsky, thrice-winner of the National Championship. These two experts are head-and-shoulders above all other experts in this country, and are really among the six or seven leading world experts. If Fine, as challenger for the national title, can obtain the necessary financial backing, and Horowitz was able to, such a match might be arranged.

And then Alekhine, champion of the world, is said to be in Lisbon, awaiting passage to this country or South America. He might be willing to reduce his demand of a purse of $10,000 (gold), plus expenses, for a match with Capablanca, or Fine or Reshevsky.

NYSCA Bulletin

The May-August Bulletin of the New York State Chess Association contains an interesting biography of Herman Helms, veteran publisher of the American Chess Bulletin, and the newspapermen behind most of the tournament news accounts appearing in New York newspapers.

New York Championship

The Campus of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, is once again the scene of the summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association.

St. Louis Game

Herman Steiner, formerly of New York, but for several years now California and Los Angeles expert, present Pacific Coast expert, won several good games in the Open championship of the United States Chess Federation tournament in St. Louis. He finished second to Fine.

In the game below he outplays E. Marchand, former Harvard expert, and one of the prime movers behind the St. Louis event.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Steiner White	Marchand Black	Steiner White	Marchand Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Kt(B3)xKP	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 KtxKtch	QxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-K4	22 RxR	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	P-K5	23 Q-B3	Q-Q
5 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	24 R-B5	R-B
6 PxP	PxP	25 K-B	Kt-B5
7 Kt-Kt3	P-KR3	26 KtxKt	QPxKt
8 B-B4	Q-Q3	27 Q-B5	R-Kt
9 BxB	QxB	28 P-Q5	Q-Q3
10 P-K3	P-R3	29 R-B8ch	RxR
11 B-K2	Castles	30 QxRch	K-R2
12 Castles	R-K	31 Q-B5ch	K-Kt
13 R-B	P-QKt3	32 P-KKt3	P-QR4
14 R-B2	Kt-B3	33 Q-B8ch	K-R2
15 P-QR3	B-Q2	34 Q-B6	Q-K4
16 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	35 P-Q6	QxKtP
17 KR-B	BxB	36 Q-K4ch	P-Kt3
18 QxB	KR-Q1	37 P-Q7	P-B6
19 Kt-Q2	Kt-QR4	38 Q-Q5	Resigns

Ventnor Game

Milton Hanauer, previous winner of this event, was in poor form in this year's invitation tournament. In the game below, he fell before the superior handling of a Queen's Ga...bit on the part of Ariel Mengarini, District of Columbia expert.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mengarini White	Hanauer Black	Mengarini White	Hanauer Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 KtxB	B-B4ch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 K-R	QxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 B-B2	Q-K3
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	25 Q-Q3	P-Kt3
5 BxKt	QxB	26 B-Kt3	Q-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	27 QxQ	PxQ
7 P-K3	Kt-Q2	28 R-Q	R-K2
8 B-Q3	B-Kt5	29 R-B2	B-K6
9 Castles	Castles	30 P-KKt3	P-B4
10 Q-K2	R-K	31 R-Q6	K-Kt2
11 P-K4	PxBP	32 BxP	R-R2
12 BxP	P-K4	33 B-Q7	R-Kt2
13 PxP	KtxP	34 K-Kt2	P-R5
14 Kt-Kt	RxKt	35 B-B6	R-Kt3
15 P-B4	R-K	36 B-Q5	P-B5
16 P-K5	Q-Kt3	37 R-Q7	B-B8
17 Kt-K4	B-KB4	38 RxPch	K-R
18 Kt-Kt3	QR-Q	39 P-K6	RxP
19 QR-Q	RxR	40 BxR	BxP
20 QxR	P-Kt4	41 R-QKt7	P-B6
21 B-Kt3	P-QR4	42 B-B5	Resigns

Varied Styles Meet in Final At Manchester

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Styles of play as far apart as their home towns will be offered today by unseeded Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, and fourth-seeded Helen Bernhard, of New York City, in the finals of the 17th annual Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament.

Miss Osborne, the tournament sensation, plays a hard-hitting, helter-skelter game. She dashes to the net and back throughout her matches.

Miss Bernhard, who gained the finals by upsetting tournament favorite Pauline Betz, plays the old-fashioned, baseline game that made Helen Wills Moody a long-time champion. She is content in getting the ball back, depending on her opponent to commit important errors.

That is the way the Cornell junior won from Miss Betz, the Rollins College coed who lost in the finals last year to Alice Marble. She played back calmly and permitted the 1940 runner-up to beat herself.

Almost an unheralded darkhorse, Miss Osborne advanced to the finals the hard way, first eliminating the top-seeded foreign player, Valerie Scott, of England, and then third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., before defeating fifth-ranking Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles, in the semifinals.

She also will team with Patricia Canning, of Hidden Valley, Calif., against the topseeded team of Betz and Bundy, college roommates, in the doubles finals.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
St. Louis	71	39	.645	
Brooklyn	70	39	.642	½
Pittsburgh	58	48	.547	11
Cincinnati	58	48	.547	11
New York	53	53	.500	16
Chicago	48	63	.432	23½
Boston	45	64	.413	25½
Philadelphia	29	78	.271	40½

Results Aug. 15

Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.

Ted Williams Still in Top Batting Spot

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The race for the batting championship of the American League almost has reached the conceding stage with Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox still swatting at his .400-plus pace.

The tall, boyish Red Socker had a .405 average today, two points less than a week ago, but this appeared solid enough to withstand a lot of buffeting.

Both Cecil Travis of Washington and Joe Di Maggio of New York, the only players with any chance of making an issue of the title, stayed politely in the background this week.

Travis held second place with .367, a point less than last Saturday, and the Yankee Clipper dropped two points at .362.

The struggle in the National League still is touch and go, though, with Johnny Hopp of the St. Louis Cardinals currently in front with .332. This was a drop of seven points in the past week, but during the same interval Pete Reiser of Brooklyn slumped from .340 to .328.

Nick Etten of the Phillies still is in third place with .325 and Johnny Mize, the 1939 champion, is just a notch behind at .324.

The 10 leaders in each league: (based on 250 or more times at bat)

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Hopp, St. Louis	90	274	61	91	.332
Reiser, Brooklyn	94	366	79	120	.328
Etten, Philadelphia	104	372	55	121	.325
Mize, St. Louis	92	352	54	114	.324
Cooney, Boston	91	342	38	110	.322
Medwick, Brooklyn	83	377	73	119	.316
Walker, Brooklyn	103	339	63	107	.316
Hack, Chicago	111	431	80	135	.313
Slaughter, St. Louis	108	423	71	132	.312
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	87	311	56	97	.312

American League

Williams, Boston	102	328	97	133	.405
Travis Washington	107	431	72	158	.367
Di Maggio, New York	118	467	111	169	.362
Siebert, Philadelphia	100	385	53	123	.343
Cullenbine, St. Louis	106	355	64	121	.341
Heath, Cleveland	106	407	61	137	.337
Chapman, Philadelphia	102	405	71	136	.336
Cronin, Boston	108	399	79	128	.327
McCosky, Detroit	84	321	51	104	.324
Wright, Chicago	92	365	50	114	.312

By-Plays

National Titles

The national championships of the United States in amateur lawn tennis are soon to be decided. The doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club next week will be followed by the singles events at the West Side Tennis Club Stadium in Forest Hills, Aug. 30.

The Eastern grass court singles were decided recently at the Westchester Country Club, and if we are to take them as a forecast of what is to come, we will surely see new champions in the men's as well as the women's. There is sure to be a new woman champion as Alice Marble, who easily surpassed the field last September, has turned professional.

So far as the men's title goes, it looks as if it would be a three-cornered fight between Bobby Riggs, 1939 champion; Don McNeill, former Kenyon College star and 1940 titlist, and Frank Kovacs. If any other player should come through to furnish a surprise, it promises to be Wayne Sabin.

Kovacs recently won the Eastern championship. He played fine tennis in this tournament. If he can keep his game at the top and take the play seriously we look to him to take the title. Riggs has shown flashes of the form which gave him the title after Don Budge turned professional; but he has not been consistent. If he should have one of his best weeks, we believe, he should win.

McNeill has not come up to his best standard of play this year, and we hardly expect to see him repeat. Sabin has been having a lot of trouble in serving, and no player has a chance to win a championship who does not have a strong and accurate service. All things considered, we certainly like Kovacs' chances the best.

So far as the women are concerned, it should be a great battle between Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York. They are the best of the women players of today. Miss Betz defeated Mrs. Cooke for the Eastern title and will enter the championship a favorite.

The men's doubles should go again to Jack Kramer of Los Angeles and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., with Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako their foremost rivals.

G. M. R. H.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 4-2, Rochester 2-3 (2nd 10 innings).
Buffalo 11, Toronto 4.
Jersey City-Newark, rain.
Syracuse-Baltimore (2), rain.

American Association

Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 7 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 7, Toledo 0.
Columbus 3, St. Paul 0.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-5, Hollywood 3-4 (2nd 7 innings).
Portland 5-8, Oakland 3-4 (2nd 7 innings).
San Francisco 8-1, Sacramento 2-3 (2nd 7 innings).
San Diego 5-10, Los Angeles 3-3 (2nd called end 6th, midnight rule).

Texas League

Beaumont 7, San Antonio 3.
Tulsa 4, Oklahoma City 1.
Fort Worth 9, Dallas 2.
Shreveport 6, Houston 4.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 3-2, Little Rock 7-3 (first 10 innings).
Knoxville-Birmingham, rain.
New Orleans-Nashville, rain.

Eastern League

All games postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Lynn Waldorf is getting ready for his seventh season as head football coach at Northwestern.

Preview of Women's Golf Tournament at Narragansett

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Local residents, summer colonists and transient visitors at Narragansett, R. I., are in for what amounts to a sort of preview of the women's national golf championship, for Betty Jameson, the Texas girl who will be defending her national title the second week in September at The Country Club, Brookline, is one of a group of prominent players who will participate in an invitation tournament Aug. 25 to 29 on the Point Judith Country Club course.

Other prominent prospective contestants are Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., national runner-up last year; Mrs. Dan Chandler of Texas, qualifier in the last six national championships and quarter-finalist before she lost to Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., the title winner, at Memphis, Tenn., in 1937; Jean Bauer, the popular Rhode Island girl, who, like Mrs. Chandler, has qualified for match play in the last six nationals, and Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of New Jersey, one of the Metropolitan District leaders.

Prime mover in what should prove a most interesting tournament is Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., six times national champion who evidently is planning to take part in the national, for she recently motored up for a round of the Brookline course.

Most golf players and followers are aware that The Country Club, scene of the coming national, is steeped in American traditions. Probably there are few, by comparison, who realize that Narragansett, R. I., also has quite a bit of golfing tradition. The Point Judith Country Club was organized in 1894 and a nine-hole course was laid out for it in 1898 by W. F. Davis. The original course was approximately 3,000 yards and the amateur record for it in 1898 was a 75 by C. Hitchcock, Jr., two strokes better than the professional record of 77, by John Mercer.

Another matter which probably is known by few outside of some old-time inhabitants is that back in the 90's there was organized at Narragansett the South Country Club which, as set forth in a golf guide of the vintage of 1899, had this to say: "This is a prosperous club, composed entirely of ladies, who have laid out a nine-hole course." Its cosmopolitan nature was reflected in its list of officers: Mrs. J. R. Robinson of New Haven, president; Mrs. John N. Hayward and Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Washington, vice-presidents; Mrs. R. G. Dunn of New York, secretary, and Mrs. Henry B. Kane (presumably of Narragansett), treasurer.

Mrs. Vare's record in national play has been even more extraordinary than most golf followers realize. In general, they know that she has won the title six times. They may not be aware that she has been a match play qualifier in 19 of the last 22 nationals, starting in 1919, and in that long stretch she has won a total of 51 matches, has won the low-score qualifying medal outright three times, tied for it on one other occasion where she won the play-off and tied for it twice more in which there was no play-off.

Wide World
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr.

Mrs. Vare was the first to break 80 in a national qualification, which she did on the difficult Rhode Island Country Club course in 1924, with a score of 79 and her 81 at White Sulphur Springs in 1922, when she won both the qualifying medal and the title, was low for women's national play up to that time. She also was the first to break 80 two years in succession in national qualification, though her 78 at St. Louis in 1925 was a stroke behind Mrs. W. G. Fraser, whom she later defeated 9 and 8 in the final.

In her 51 winning matches Mrs. Vare's victories ran from one extra-hole affair to a top margin of 13 up and 12 to play and she defeated her opponents, collectively, 230 holes up and 163 to play, or an average of more than four holes up. In her 13 defeats were two that went an extra hole, two others to the home hole, six others by a margin of 2 and 1 and two others by 3 and 2. Only once was she badly beaten, the 10 and 8 final lost to Virginia Van Wie at Salem in 1932, whereby the Chicago girl, three times title winner, evened up for the 13-and-12 victory Mrs. Vare registered against her at Hot Springs in 1928.

Multnomah Club of Oregon Takes Lead in A. A. U. Swim

HIGH POINT, N. C., Aug. 16 (AP)—Fourteen-year-old Nancy Merki set a new American record for the 1,500 meters yesterday as she sent her Portland, Ore., team booming into the lead on the first of the A. A. U.'s national women's swimming championships.

Slender little Nancy, a junior at Grant High, Portland, trimmed an amazing 17 seconds off the five-year-old mark of Lenore Kight Wingard.

She swam the approximate mile over City Lake's 50-meter course in 22m. 12.2s. and she needed every second of it, for 17-year-old Ann Hardin of Indianapolis matched her stroke for stroke over the full distance and also shattered the old record by a wide margin. Her time was 22:12.3.

Shy of World Record

Miss Merki's performance was still shy of the world record of 21:45.7 held by Denmark's Hveger.

Brenda Helser, Miss Merki's teammate on the Multnomah Club team of five girls got the Portlanders off to a fine start by copping the 100-meter dash for the second straight year. She nosed out Marylin Sahner of the New York Women's Swimming Association by a half length in the first of four championship events. Miss Helser's time was 1:8.9. Miss Sahner was clocked at 1:9.5.

Commanding Lead

The double triumph gave the veteran coach Jake Cody's team a commanding 10 points toward the title which it missed last year at Portland when Louisville won out.

The Hawaiian delegation broke into the win column in the third event when Chieko Miyamoto retained her 300-meter medley crown by staving off a stretch drive by June Fogle of the Riviera Club, Indianapolis.

Chieko needed 4:32.7 and Miss Fogle 4:33.5.

Clean Sweep

Helen Crlenkovich of San Francisco won the platform diving to make it a clean sweep for the entrants from the western reaches.

Miss Crlenkovich, rated in some quarters as the best diver in the western hemisphere, beat out Margaret Reinhold of Columbus, Ohio, to garner the crown she lost last year to Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles by a few points.

Shirley Condit of the Detroit A. C. finished third and last.

Team scores after the first day's events were:

Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., 18 points; Riviera Club, Indianapolis, Ind., 8; Alexander Home, Maui, Hawaii, 5; New York City Women's Swimming Association, 5; Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, 5; Worcester, Mass., Women's Swimming Association, 4; Bath Club, Columbus, Ohio, 3; Detroit A. C., 2; Hopedale, Mass., 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	78	38	.672	
Cleveland	59	51	.536	16
Boston	59	54	.522	17½
Chicago	59	55	.518	18
Detroit	52	61	.460	24½
Philadelphia	50	61	.450	25½
Washington	46	64	.418	29
St. Louis	45	64	.413	29½

Results Aug. 15

Washington 6, Boston 3.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 1.

Schroeder Faces Don McNeill In Newport Final

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—Defending champion Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, national titlist who has had a tough time winning lately, will meet young Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr., of Glendale, Calif., today in the finals of the 25th annual Newport invitation tennis tournament.

The slump-halted McNeill went this far in only four of his last nine tournaments—then didn't win any of them.

Schroeder, chiefly noted for his teamwork with Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, as national doubles champions, was seeded only seventh in this tournament, but the Californian has been a standout from the start.

He won an early-round match from Edward Alloo, of Berkeley, Calif., upset conqueror of Gene Mako, and then climaxed his tournament success yesterday by routing second-seeded Frankie Parker in four sets. The Altadena, Calif., veteran found Schroeder's speed discouraging after a lengthy second set, the only one Parker won.

The singles won't be the only match in which McNeill and Schroeder will tangle. They will meet in the doubles, too, with Parker teamed with McNeill and Kramer in his usual role as Schroeder's partner.

Schroeder and Kramer won the Eastern Grass Courts doubles championship last week at Rye, N. Y., but they will have their hands full with the experienced McNeill-Parker duo.

Ruth Mary Hardwick, English tennis star, donates her earnings toward the purchase of mobile kitchens for use in England.

Dodger Fans Still Think Team Is Due

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has been many months since a Braves Field series aroused as much furor as the current set between the Dodgers and Braves. The local National Leaguers have wandered aimlessly all year, but Boston is anxious to see the club that expects to get into the next World Series. To add spice to the occasion, more than 1,000 royal rooters came over from Brooklyn.

Can the Dodgers win? At least once every day someone stops you as you come down out of the Braves Field press box with this query. Fan sentiment, generally, seems to be behind the Brooks, because of the way Ebbets Field customers support their team. But for every Dodger backer, you can find two who think the Cardinals will do it.

Schedule Theory

Much of Brooklyn's optimism is based on the schedule. The Dodger fan points with confidence to the 17 games his pets must play with the Phillies and Braves, who occupy seventh and eighth in the standing. At the same time, he contends, the Cardinals have only 10 dates with those two outfits.

History, however, knocks the props out from under this theory. Ask the Giants. A few seasons back they had their World Series coin all counted, because they were to spend the final three or four days of the schedule playing the lowly Dodgers. It was the same year that Bill Terry, when interviewed in the spring, had asked innocently: "Is Brooklyn still in the league?" And what the Dodgers proceeded to do to the cocky Giants in those final days is a tale that is rarely retold under Coogan's Bluff.

Pitching Edge

The ball players say that pitching will tell, and judging by what has gone before, the Cards hold the edge here. They have been getting it first class from Lon Warneke, Mort Cooper, Howard Krist and Ernie White. But Krist and White are rookies and rookies are unpredictable.

Brooklyn's best pitcher at the moment is Kirby Higbe, with a record of 16 and seven. Whit Wyatt has been good in streaks, but has folded in one or two crucial series. Only Fred Fitzsimmons, along with Higbe, has been consistent, and Freddy is a spot hurler.

The Cards are supposed to have the more powerful attack, yet the Brooks can hold up their own end without apology. When the eastern contenders arrived in the Hub this morning they had Pete Reiser, Jim Wasdell, Joe Medwick, Dixie Walker, Billy Herman, Leo Durocher and Lew Riggs over .300, with Reiser a threat to the batting crown.

* * *

Better than 20,000 should be on hand for tomorrow's doubleheader, weather permitting. Monday is an open date in the Hub. The Cardinals open a western invasion with a single on Tuesday.

* * *

The Red Sox move West immediately following tomorrow's game in Washington. They play a night contest at St. Louis on Monday. It is their final western tour.

* * *

Yesterday the Red Sox were beaten by the Senators, 6—3, when rain shortened the contest to seven innings. . . Earl Johnson's wildness helped the Senators to win the game. . . Joe Cronin hit a 425-foot homer in the third inning.

* * *

The Braves won an exhibition game with the Lynn Frasers All-Stars last night, 17 to 3. . . The Frasers held the National Leaguers in check until the eighth when they ran in eight runs. . . Max West got five hits in five times at bat, including a homer.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Hopp, St. Louis, .332; Reiser, Brooklyn, .328.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 80; Moore, St. Louis, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 79.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 87; Nicholson, Chicago, 82.
Hits—Moore, St. Louis, 136; Hack, Chicago, 135.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 33; Dallessandro, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Slaughter and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 23; Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 13; Handley, Pittsburgh, 12.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 12-2; White, St. Louis, 14-3.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .405; Travis, Washington, .367.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 111; Rolfe, New York, 112; Keller, New York, 106.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 169; Travis, Washington, 158.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 36.
Triples—Travis, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 12.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 29; Di Maggio, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 19; Kuhel, Chicago, 18.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 13-4; Breuer, New York, and Murphy, New York, 8-3.

Guns Replace Clubs

SEATTLE (AP)—Winner for three successive years in the Pacific Northwest amateur golf championship, Jack Westland, one-time United States Walker Cupper from Seattle, could not defend the crown at Spokane this year. Full-time duties as a lieutenant J. G., with the Naval Reserve reduced Jack to the status of a "once a week" golfer.

Western Maryland College will play two of its football games in Baltimore Stadium, against Maryland and Boston U.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-Header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Braves Field STA 9600

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

GRAVENSTEIN APPLE PIES

Mid-August always means the first of this delicious fruit . . . the apple that makes the finest pie of the year. Fresh baked, twice daily . . . either with or without ice cream, ten cents.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
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Special News Features

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MALLORY BROWNE, Chief of the Monitor's London Bureau.

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LATIN-AMERICAN—by

ROLAND HALL SHARP, Monitor staff writer, an expert on Latin-American affairs.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	105,000
Previous day's sales	385,470
1941 volume to date	88,055,359
1940 volume to date	137,950,095

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — Timid bidding appeared for scattered favorites in today's stock market but the general run of leaders lacked much support.

The proceedings were sluggish from the start and, near the final hour, fractional ups and downs left trends in doubt.

Recovery tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, General Motors, Western Union, North American, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, General Electric, Phelps Dodge, Texas Corp., Celanese and Household Finance.

Backward were Southern Railway, Air Reduction, Chrysler, Sperry, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical and Kennecott. Numerous stocks held at Friday's final levels.

Boardrooms, while not especially bearish, inclined to keep commitments light pending the landing of President Roosevelt and possible further revelations anent his sea conferences with Prime Minister Churchill. Scant buying stimulation was found in the inauguration of gasoline rationing in eastern states and the step of the Federal Reserve Board to clamp down on installment credit.

Some Bonds Rise

The general bond market trend continues downward today but several corporates bucked the tide for modest gains.

Turnover was light in all divisions. Slightly ahead were Commercial Mackay incomes, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Anaconda Copper 4½s and Western Union 4½s of '50.

Fractionally lower were Frisco 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Consolidated Edison 3s, Great Northern "G" 4s and Bethlehem Steel 3¼s.

Thinness of support and the moderate flow of selling were associated with traders' concern over the possibility of unsettling developments in the foreign situation over the weekend.

U. S. governments were inactive with prices showing unimportant changes. Foreign loans were mixed. New South Wales 5s of '57 yielded about 2 while Denmark 4½s and Bulgaria 7½s improved fractions or more.

Douglas Aircraft Reports Gains In Net Profit, Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Reflecting substantial increases in sales and buildings during the first six months of its 1941 fiscal year, the Douglas Aircraft Company reported net profit of $4,199,792 compared with $3,388,866 in the corresponding period of 1940, according to Donald W. Douglas, President. Airplane deliveries in the half year were 70 per cent larger than in the like period a year ago.

While the "all-out" production effort for national defense increased output and raised the gross billings of the company for the six months between Dec. 1, 1940, and May 31, 1941, to $53,322,657, the ratio of net profit to sales according to profit and loss statement, declined from 13.4 per cent in the first half of 1940 to 7.9 per cent in the 1941 period. Sales for the first six months in 1940 were $25,288,525.

Federal income tax reserves for the six-month period again showed a substantial increase, rising from $810,118 in 1940 to $2,019,774 in 1941.

Although present indications, the report stated, point toward a steadily expanding production effort and larger sales in the last half, substantial wage increases actually granted and planned for 32,000 employees of the company, retroactive to July 3, will play an important part in the final results of operations for the fiscal year.

Sales of military and commercial aircraft to foreign governments and operators, and to domestic airlines, accounted for the profits, the company statement disclosed.

Cravens to Prepare FRB Credit Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—Kenton R. Cravens of Cleveland has been engaged by the Federal Reserve Board to prepare regulations making effective the board's new duties to regulate consumer credit.

Mr. Cravens is on a leave of absence from the vice-presidency of the Cleveland Trust Company. He is a former chairman of the Consumer Credit Council of the American Bankers Association.

Business Personals

A new Chicago brokerage firm, Hixon & Stewart, members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, has been organized with offices at 120 So. La Salle St. Partners include William Lloyd Hixon and John Clyde Stewart. Mr. Hixon is chairman of the board of Hixon-Peterson Lumber Co., Toledo, Ohio, and vice-president and director of the McCloud River Railroad Company, McCloud, Calif. Mr. Stewart was formerly a member of his own firm, Thorson & Stewart.

International Business Machines Corporation announced the promotion of Andrew J. Conroy, until recently a member of its New York sales department, to the post of office manager in the Boston local IBM office.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	— ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48½	48½	48½	A'g 14
7¾	5¼	Adams Exp (.15)	4	7	7	7	A'g 15
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 6
4¼	3¾	Alaska Jun (½g)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 14
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 12
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 13
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161	160¾	161	
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13	13	13	A'g 15
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	A'g 13
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Aipha Cem (¾g)	3	19½	19½	19½	A'g 15
1⅜	1⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	54	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59½	59	59	A'g 15
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	42½	42	42	A'g 15
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	175½	179½	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	73½	73⅛	73½	+ ¾
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	20½	20½	20½	A'g 15
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	6	6½	6½	6½	A'g 15
19½	9½	Am Crys S 4¾g)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3⅜	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	6	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 15
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
31½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35¾	35½	35¾	A'g 15
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 15
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅝	Am Ice	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 15
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	23¾	23½	23½	A'g 15
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3½	3½	A'g 14
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 12
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	A'g 12
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	85	85	89	A'g 15
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 15
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 14
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19	19	19	A'g 15
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
1⅛	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 15
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	A'g 13
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Aipha Cem (¾g)	3	19½	19½	19½	A'g 15
1⅜	1⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	54	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59½	59	59	A'g 15
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	42½	42	42	A'g 15
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	175½	179½	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	73½	73⅛	73½	+ ¾
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	20½	20½	20½	A'g 15
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	6	6½	6½	6½	A'g 15
19½	9½	Am Crys S 4¾g)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3⅜	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	6	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 15
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
31½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35¾	35½	35¾	A'g 15
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 15
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅝	Am Ice	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 15
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	23¾	23½	23½	A'g 15
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3½	3½	A'g 14
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 12
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	A'g 12
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	85	85	89	A'g 15
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 15
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 14
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19	19	19	A'g 15
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
1⅛	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 15
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
8¼	5¼	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	A'g 15
10¼	7¾	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 15
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R '11½g	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 14
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 13
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	18⅝	18½	18½	A'g 15
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	91¼	91	91¼	A'g 14
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19	19	19	A'g 15
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	152¾	152⅜	153⅜	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	69	69	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 15
29½	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
114¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114¾	114½	114¾	A'g 15
7¼	¾	Am Water Wks	1	4½	4½	4½	⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 12
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	7½	7½	7½	
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	74½	74¼	74¼	A'g 15
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	6	6	A'g 15
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
51	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 15
111¾	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf11½g	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	A'g 15
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	A'g 15
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 15
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 15
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	9	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	28	28	28	— ¼
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39½	38	38½	+1½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	22½	22	22	A'g 15
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	A'g 15
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	A'g 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 15
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 15
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	A'g 14
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 15
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 15
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 13
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	37	36¾	37	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
57	51½	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	52	52	52	A'g 14
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	A'g 13
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	14	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
131⅝	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122⅜	122⅛	122⅜	A'g 14
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22½	22¼	22½	A'g 15
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	8	8	8	A'g 15
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	29½	29	29	A'g 12
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 14
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 13
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 15
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 15
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
25⅜	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 13
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 15
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 15
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 15
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	12	10⅛	10	10	A'g 15
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 15
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 14
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 15
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
4⅜	-	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 13
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	A'g 15

C

22¾	16¾	Calit Pack (1)	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51⅛	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 15
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36½	36½	36½	A'g 14
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	76¾	76	76	A'g 15
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47	47	47	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	4	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	10	2⅜	2½	2½	A'g 15
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	10½	10½	10½	
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
27⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	A'g 15
29⅜	27⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 15
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (3¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(3¾g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	A'g 15
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 14
37⅛	21¼	Ches Corp	10	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 14
13¾	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 14
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5	5	5	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 15
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	A'g 15
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10⅜	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	4	56¾	56⅝	56¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	5	10½	10½	10½	A'g 15
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	A'g 13
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 15
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
57¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	A'g 14
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 15
103½	100¾

Commerce and Finance

Retailers Reported Having Lightest Summer Lull in Years

Business and Industry

Babson Is Optimistic On Farm Outlook

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass. – The steady gain being made in the production of essential foods will do as much to ultimately win World War II for the Democracies as will the building of mechanized and other implements of defense. At the proper time the agricultural surpluses of the United States and Canada which for months past have been under transfer to strategically located seaboard points will be of prime value in negotiating with the German people (not necessarily with Hitler's gang) the kind of peace the Allies want. The day may come when the man or woman of Berlin will consume as much American and Canadian wheat as will the people of Detroit, London or Montreal.

Grain Holdings

The United States Government owns approximately 370,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn and rye. In addition the Government holds as collateral under seal for loans to producers another 340,000,000 bushels of corn, wheat, barley and rye. All this was either acquired by the Government or sealed under Federal loans at prices under current market quotations. Allowing for deductions covering storage, carrying and handling charges, the U. S. Government and co-operating farmers have a paper profit from their operations since 1938 which is estimated at approximately $50,000,000.

The weekly visible supply of wheat is showing huge increases in the U. S. and Canada. Both countries will have large harvests from spring sowings. The U. S. total crop will be the fifth largest on record. Storage facilities are becoming acute as these harvests gain momentum. In one mid-west terminal alone 85 per cent of the arriving wheat is for storage rather than for sale. Freight cars are piling up to the detriment of defense shipping. In spite of our big crop and large carry-over the price of wheat continues to rise. I anticipate that there is little likelihood of a price ceiling for wheat or for other farm products, at least in the near future.

Prosperity for Farmers

The Department of Agriculture officially reports a continually rising level of prices for farm products. From the middle of March to the middle of July prices rose 22 points. Certainly, still higher prices can be expected for the grains. This is why wheat farmers are at present storing so much grain rather than selling it. Ultimately they feel the Government will take it over anyway, so why sell now for less than they can get by borrowing on their current crop at present Government loan rates? Hog prices also should continue to average well above a year ago and the price of cattle may likewise be maintained at a relatively high level. Consumer demand for these products as well as for lamb, chickens, and dairy products should mean higher prices all around for the long term.

While no reliable news is available, in all probability not a great deal of wheat in the Russian Ukraine has been lost either through destruction by the Russians in their retreat or by the German advance. For one thing the crop was too green to burn. Hence, the bulk of this will be available for Central Europe. It will be far from sufficient, however, and with the continuance of the British blockade food conditions in Europe will be terrible. Our own exports of all farm products to Great Britain, particularly of dairy products, are steadily bulking larger. Ultimately the U. S. and Canada will be called up to feed the greater part of the world, at least until shipping facilities expand to reopen the Australian and South American granaries.

Agriculture Big Business

American and Canadian farmers are working at peak pressure and under no mean difficulties. Demands of industry and the armed services make farm labor in both countries scarce. This year the farmer is certainly as of much importance to the nation as is the factory manager. This will be true for some years to come regardless of the time of the ending of World War II. The average reader has little conception of the size of U. S. agriculture as a business. U. S. farm products will have a value of at least $10,500,000,000 in 1941 and our farms as of July 1 furnished employment for 11,769,000 individuals.

The wholesale value of our manufactured products for 1941 will be about $70,000,000,000. This, of course, includes defense business. We are, however, very apt to reach a time when the value of our agricultural products will be very much higher than they are today. The day may come when industrial products will be manufactured from different and cheaper materials and hence have a smaller value, while the quantity of farm products used in manufacturing will result in a much higher importance as well as value being placed upon agriculture as a business. Many types of plastics are already being made from farm products. With the strides chemistry is making thousands of materials embraced in consumer goods will have their origin on the farm.

Certainly the farmer can look forward to better days over the near term. The prosperity of the industrial areas is being felt in farming centers and mail-order sales are reflecting the increased spending of our farm population. For the long pull a closer tie-up between agriculture and industry promises much. It may be that the increased development of our farming areas from an industrial point of view may do much to cushion the post-war slump.

Bank Director

Underwood

George L. Harrison

Elected a director of the First National Bank of New York to fill a vacancy which has existed since the resignation last year of Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Harrison is President of the New York Life Insurance Co.

Way Is Cleared For Construction New Freight Cars

WASHINGTON (AP)—The decree giving defense orders the right-of-way over civilian needs in the nation's steel plants clears the way for building 140,000 freight cars in the next year to handle the mounting flow of defense traffic on OPM official said.

At the same time, two major new steps to increase steel production were reported in the formative stage at OPM.

One was to increase producing facilities by 15,000,000 tons annually, instead of 10,000,000 as recently recommended. Present capacity is estimated at 90,000,000 tons a year.

The other was to build immediately at least 25 Great Lakes ore boats, faster and larger than present carriers, to guarantee delivery of ore to blast furnaces at lake ports in quantities sufficient to cope with newly recommended increases in pig iron producing capacity.

The 140,000-unit freight car program, more than doubling production of the last 12 months, was reported necessary by Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner of the Office of Emergency Management.

Mr. Budd notified a meeting of steel plate manufacturers here last week, it was learned, that a 100,000-car building program planned for completion in October was running 11,000 to 12,000 cars behind schedule because of material shortage. Some car builders said they were getting materials for only one-third their capacity.

July Wool-Cotton Futures Trade Sharply Below '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported July trading in wool-cotton futures in the New York Wool-Cotton Exchange aggregated 5,565,000 pounds, an increase of 26 per cent compared over June but a drop of 44 per cent from July 1940.

The amount of open contracts for future delivery increased 40,000 pounds during the month to 5,880,000 pounds outstanding at the close of business July 31. The daily average of open contracts was 6,030,000 pounds, compared with 5,285,000 in June and 9,616,000 in July 1940.

During July this year, the dominant wool-cotton future was December, accounting for 44 per cent of the open contracts outstanding at the end of the month.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

British Savings Plan Is Explained; Discussed in U. S.

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—Talk is growing in business circles about enforced savings.

The theory is that if people are forced to bank a part of their income with the Government, some of the billions of dollars going into pockets everywhere as the result of big defense industry pay rolls would be siphoned out of use.

With reductions planned in automobile production and in many other civilian goods lines, people with lots of money in their billfolds are going to bid up prices, it is believed. But if the Government could force individuals to save their money, there would not be such fierce competition for available consumer goods as manufacture of peacetime things is reduced.

British Plan

A British economist, John Maynard Keynes, set up an enforced savings plan for Great Britain, which from all reports, is working smoothly.

Recently Mr. Keynes, arriving in the United States for a visit, said the United States also should have some sort of an enforced savings plan.

That is about as far as enforced savings have proceeded in this country, although there has been increased talk about it.

If "enforced savings" become a part of the government fiscal plan to brake inflationary tendencies, reduce consumer purchasing power, and, incidently, swell government funds available for defense work, what form will the savings take?

Answer: Nobody knows.

Discussions haven't got that far yet.

However, a look at the British plan, as it is operating today, may give a clue of things to come.

The British "enforced savings" plan is a part of the income tax. Certain percentages of the amounts paid in income tax, the government promises, will be returned to the payer at the end of the war in the form of postal savings receipts, which are cashable.

Position Returned

Take, for instance, a married man with no children in Britain today, who has an income all earned of £200 or roughly $800 a year. He pays a total income tax of £13 or $52. At the end of the war, under the enforced savings provision, this man gets his entire £13 back.

This man in Britain, by the way, due to lowering of the exemptions to £160 or $640 for married men without children and £120 or $480 for single individuals, this year is paying an income tax for the first time.

As the income rises, the proportion of tax to be returned at the end of the war under the enforced savings plan decreases. A glance at taxes on higher incomes shows the trend.

A married man with no children and income all earned of £400 or $1,600 a year, pays an income tax of £81 1s. 8d. or roughly $324.50, and at the end of the war he gets back £28 or $112.

A man of similar status, with an income of £500 or $2,000 a year, pays £126 1s. 8d. or $504.50 and gets back £31 2s. 3d. or around $127 when the shooting stops.

On an earned income of £10,000 or $40,000, the British tax is £6,832 3s. 8d. or $27,328, and under enforced savings the earner gets back £65 or $260 when the war stops.

Return is Fixed

That is the ceiling of return under the enforced savings plan No matter how much money a man earns in the five and six figure brackets, he only gets £65 back for each annual contribution.

A man with an earned annual income of £150,000 or $600,000 pays an income tax plus surtax of £142,894 or $571,576. This leaves him only £7,106 or $28,424 to play around with. At the end of the war, all he gets back is the traditional £65 or $260 for the higher bracket people.

"And when the war is over, he probably wouldn't collect the £65," says a Britisher in this country. "He would be frowned upon if he did. You know, people wouldn't consider it the right thing for him to do."

There you have the British enforced savings plan, as it applies to Englishmen today.

Economist Keynes has been seen about the Treasury building in Washington for many weeks. He has been in consultation with many of our top tax officials. What Mr. Keynes and our Treasury men have been discussing hasn't been officially revealed, but hints are dropped that until very recently, he hadn't been able to sell government men on the enforced savings idea.

Trends Watched

It should be remembered, however, that in the financial world coming events often cast their shadows far in advance. Many American and British bankers even as short a time as a month before it happened stubbornly insisted that Great Britain would never go off the gold standard back in 1931.

It therefore is interesting to note that National City Bank of New York, in commenting on Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's plans to finance defense, says in its current monthly economic review:

"In order to accomplish the objectives named by Secretary Morgenthau, taxation must reach the groups of the population which are receiving the bulk of the purchasing power being pumped out of the Treasury. This might be done in various ways, including a lowering of personal exemptions and credits. A tax on gross income, an increase in social security pay roll taxes, a general sales tax or a widespread extension of excise taxes.

"Another alternative would be some form of 'forced savings'—similar to that adopted in England—whereby a portion of wages is deducted at the source and loaned to the government, to be returned after the war. Such a plan would place substantial funds at the disposal of the Treasury for financing the defense program, would siphon off excess purchasing power and would provide the worker with a savings reserve against a possible postwar depression."

Youthful Truck Farmers Increase Profits by Eliminating Middleman

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Youthful truck farmers from seven states related how they had increased their profits up to 30 per cent by eliminating the middleman and selling direct to the retail grocer. This often necessitates staying up all night so they can put their potatoes, radishes, tomatoes and melons on the market at 2 a. m.—when the grocers begin shopping—a practice which their elders some times find difficult.

This business of "attacking problems of marketing as the key factor in determining agricultural income" is a main topic of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association, meeting here in conjunction with the senior vegetable growers.

The association's advisory chairman, Prof. Grant B. Snyder of Massachusetts State College, asserted that marketing costs was one of the growers' most serious problems. Last year, he said, the growers received only 42 cents on the average dollar spent at retail for food.

This means, he added, that 58 cents was consumed in marketing.

The low-cost market theme is being preached by more than 300 junior association delegates from Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Department Store Sales Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 9 were 46 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

This was one of the largest gains shown for any week so far this year.

In the week ended Aug. 2, sales were 27 per cent over last year, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 9 they averaged 31 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

All areas of the country shared in last week's large increase. By Federal Reserve districts, the percentage gains were:

Boston 61, New York 50, Philadelphia 41, Cleveland 54, Richmond 60, Atlanta 47, Chicago 36, St. Louis 44, Kansas City 35, Dallas 44, and San Francisco 46 per cent. No figure was available for the Minneapolis district, but it was understood to have had a similar gain.

Climax Molybdenum Tax Settlement Approved

LEADVILLE, Colo. (AP)—A settlement of 1939 tax claims against the Climax Molybdenum Company for $212,500 was approved by District Judge William H. Luby.

The company, world's largest producer of the steel-toughening metal, agreed to make the settlement upon condition that a tax certificate, which had a value of approximately $324,000, be cancelled.

The stipulation was agreed to by the Lake County Board of Commissioners, the Colorado Tax Commission and the Climax company.

The mining firm had refused to pay 1939 taxes on the grounds an increase in its assessed valuation from $4,000,000 to $16,000,000 was illegal and excessive. The 1939 taxes amounted to $265,000 and with penalties the amount was $293,000 at the time the tax certificate was issued.

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Retail Sales 22 to 30 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—This week has been an exceptionally active period for retailers, wholesalers and general business, Dun & Bradstreet said in a review.

"As sales gains surpassed those of recent weeks in such lines as cotton goods, blankets, furs, refrigerators, and silverware," the agency said, "some retailers reported the rush on women's hosiery touched off a wave of 'scare buying' in a number of staples.

"All sections of the country were having their lightest summer lull in years. Wholesale purchasing continued at record breaking proportions. Manufacturers and wholesalers had already resorted to allotment schemes to restrict over-buying. In several lines retailers too were now beginning to set limits to the quantity each consumer might purchase.

"Large city stores showed a growing tendency to decline mail or telephone orders on merchandise in which supplies are limited. Rationing systems were maintained for hosiery, although most stores reported that the rush had largely subsided by this mid-week. Declining stocks of 1941-models and slow deliveries tended to restrict sales of electrical appliances, as demand in some centers reached rush proportions.

"Furniture deliveries were also running slow, but August sales in most stores were more than 25 per cent above last year although advertising and special price inducements were much less prominent.

"The margin of sales improvement for all retail lines reached a new record in the week. It was estimated to have spread to an average of 22 to 30 per cent over a year ago."

The review found increases were more uniform regionally than had been the case earlier this year with southern and mid-western areas remaining in the lead percentagewise.

In the major sections increases over a year ago were: New England, 25 to 28 per cent, East, 20 to 27, Middle West and South, 24 to 30, Southwest 23 to 32, Northwest 18 to 21 and Pacific Coast 24 to 27.

Commodity Prices Continue Uptrend; Highest Since '30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued their widespread advance during the week ended Aug. 9, the Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series moved up 0.4 per cent to 89.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since the spring of 1930 and 20 per cent above the low point of Aug. 19, 1939, just before the outbreak of the war.

Nine of the 10 major commodity group indexes advanced during the week, by less than 1 per cent. Building materials and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.9 per cent; foods, 0.8 per cent; farm products, 0.7 per cent; and textile products, 0.6 per cent. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and allied products and housefurnishing goods increased less than one-half of 1 per cent. Metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Aug. 9 1941	Aug. 2 1941	P.C. Changes to Aug. 9 '41 from Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940
All commod'ties	89.6	89.2	+ 0.4	+16.5
Farm products	87.8	87.2	+ 0.7	+34.7
Foods	86.2	85.5	+ 0.8	+24.4
Hides & leather	109.9	109.7	+ 0.2	+12.3
Textile products	87.1	86.6	+ 0.6	+21.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.4	+ 0.3	+11.2
Metal & products	98.6	98.6		+ 3.9
Bldg materials	104.2	103.3	+ 0.9	+12.3
Chem & allied	85.7	85.5	+ 0.2	+11.7
Housefurnish'gs	95.9	95.8	+ 0.1	+ 6.6
Misc commod	83.0	82.3	+ 0.9	+ 8.2
Raw materials	87.4	87.0	+ 0.5	+25.9
Semimnfd atcls	88.9	88.5	+ 0.5	+15.2
Manufact prods	91.0	90.7	+ 0.3	+12.6
Com other than farm products	90.0	89.7	+ 0.3	+13.2
Com other than farm and foods	90.6	90.2	+ 0.4	+10.2

Price of Crude Oil Is Advanced

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Prices of Pennsylvania grade crude oil has advanced 23 to 25 cents a barrel, the fourth increase this year and the seventh in 10 months.

The new quotations, announced by the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency of the South Penn Oil Company, were:

Bradford-Allegany $2.98 a barrel, up 23 cents; Southwest Pennsylvania $2.65, up 25 cents; and Eureka $2.59, up 25 cents.

Bradford-Allegany prices have advanced $1.13 since last November when the price was quoted at $1.85. Southwest Pennsylvania and Eureka have been boosted $1.15 in the 10 months' period.

The Seep agency gave no reason for the price increase.

Seiberling Increases Price of Tires 5 P. C.

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Seiberling Rubber Company has announced a straight 5 per cent increase in the price of tires to dealers and consumers.

Col. J. L. Cochrun, Vice-President in charge of sales, said the increase was due to rising labor and material costs and had been approved by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. The increase, Colonel Cochrun said, is equivalent to that announced by four other Akron tire manufacturers.

Buys British Pictures Stock

LONDON (AP)—Warner Brothers has completed a deal in which it purchased 2,000,000 ordinary ordinary shares of Associated British Pictures Corporation, involving about $3,600,000. The transaction means a substantial contribution of dollar exchange by the United States firm to the British Treasury. An official statement said control of the movie organization remained in British hands.

Silk Group Considers Status of Open Contracts

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the Commodity Exchange have authorized appointment of a special silk committee to consider the status of open contracts in silk, and ways and means of liquidating such contracts.

There has been no trading in silk in the exchange since the Federal Government a fortnight ago commandeered all silk supplies for national defense. Silk is an essential in the manufacture of parachutes and powder bags.

The open interest aggregates around 1,000 contracts, totaling 1,300,000 pounds. Each contract comprises 10 bales of 130 pounds each, or 1,300 pounds per contract.

Wholesale Food Prices Rise In Face of Broadening Supplies

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—Nothing is hardly more confusing in the current cost of living picture than the food price outlook.

The Dun & Bradstreet index of cash wholesale food prices this week rose to $3.21, compared with $3.19 last week. This latest figure is the highest in over 12 years—since October, 1929 — and represents a gain of 43.4 per cent over the $2.13 figure a year ago.

Advancing in cash wholesale markets the past seven days were such important staples as flour, wheat, corn, rye, fresh pork, hams, cheese, sugar, peas, eggs, molasses, raising and sheep.

Easing a little but still holding at high levels were oats, barley, lard, butter, cocoa, beans, steers, hogs and lambs.

Supplies Increase

In marked contrast with the rising price curve are food supplies Milk production on July 1, the latest date for which official Department of Agriculture figures are available, was the largest for that date in history.

Total production of principal manufactured dairy products in May was 14 per cent above a year earlier.

June production of eggs was more than 4,000,000,000, the largest since 1930, with prospects of substantial gains in the coming autumn and winter.

Acreage planted to principal vegetable crops this year was around 18 per cent above last year.

The combined production of major tree and vine crops for the 1941-42 marketing season according to Agriculture Secretary Wickard, may be close to the big 1937 figure, when tree and vine crops were the largest on record.

New records are anticipated in production of livestock and livestock products for the full year 1941.

In Government loan, there are still huge surpluses of wheat and other grains grown in former years.

The Federal Government, which only a few years ago was plowing under grains and pigs in an effort to stem rising supplies of cereal foods and pork, now is broadly encouraging greater production of pork, dairy and poultry products, as well as tomatoes and other staples.

Demand For Food

The reason for expanded crop production is clear: The Government wants to produce food and food products not only to supply our own needs in the United States but to help feed Great Britain to whose aid American efforts are pledged.

Some of the forces behind rising prices are clear.

Congress most recently increased the amount of income guaranteed the farmer under Federal parity loans on major crops This tended to strengthen quotations on things like wheat and corn and others advanced in sympathy.

In addition, prices of manufactured goods of many kinds are rising in response to higher raw material costs and wage increases for workers and these factors coupled with giant defense spending, have provided a background of accelerated money movement against which food prices may rise easily.

It is generally agreed that the upcreep in retail food values has not reached its zenith.

But, some observers say, how long can prices continue to advance in the face of mounting food supplies in bins, elevators, warehouses and cold storage plants? Is there an inexorable law of supply and demand still in operation?

While agreeing the food price trend may be upward the next couple of months—a seasonal advance is the usual thing every autumn—there are two schools of thought on the outlook for table item values, say a year hence.

On the one extreme, there are observers who feel that the Nation may be in the early stages of an inflationary spiral that will put mid-1942 prices 25 to 30 per cent, at least, above present going values.

Opinions Conflict

On the other hand, some commodity men think that rising food production in itself will tend to brake the uptrend. They say that there is a very real possibility that in the zeal of turning out food to to feed ourselves, Great Britain and other nations resisting aggression we may overproduce, as we so often have in the past.

Knowing what happens when the country really gets down to business on a production task, some commodity men think we may turn out so much food that home and export needs will be amply met and huge surpluses left which of their own weight will force prices back to more modest levels.

Correspondents report household fruit and vegetable canning by Western farm and small town housewives in many areas is running double a year ago. Sales of glass fruit jars, jar tops, sugar and other canning supplies are beginning to confirm the trend.

The big canning companies, too, are broadening their packs, for canned foods are among the easiest shipped to Great Britain.

Noting rising food prices, more people are planning gardens for next year than at any time since World War days.

Back in 1917-18, farmers planted wheat on strips of ground between fences and highways to get every possible clod of tillable soil into cultivation.

Canada Sets Up Group to Advise Steel Controller

OTTAWA (AP)—Formation of a wartime steel advisory committee to advise Steel Controller H. D. Scully and Munitions Minister C. D. Howe on methods of protecting Canadian steel requirements for war industry was announced by Mr. Howe.

He said it was obvious a radical readjustment of the supply situation from Canadian sources was necessary to prevent serious dislocation of the war effort.

"The purpose of this committee," said the announcement, "is to advise the Steel Controller, and through him the Minister, of ways and means to protect the steel requirements of Canada's munitions industry, and to apportion any steel that may be surplus to munitions requirements among domestic users as fairly as possible."

U. S. Gold Imports Increase in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports rose from $30,718,564 in June to $37,054,555 in July.

Principal shipments were $19,228,000 from Canada, $5,199,000 from Australia, $4,972,000 from the Philippine Islands, and $3,913,000 from various South American countries.

Silver imports also increased from $4,098,941 to $4,686,056. Largest shipments were $2,725,000 from Mexico, $710,000 from Canada, and $497,000 from Peru.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $27,727,795 during July to a total of $1,944,513,695.

Gold exports last month were $13,094, and silver exports were $353,313.

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Automotive Defense Work Tops $2 Billion

DETROIT (AP)—National defense assignments to the automotive industry have exceeded $2,000,000,000 and are still mounting, according to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

In the 1941 yearbook of the industry issued by the association aircraft work totaling more than $1,000,000,000 is listed as leading in defense jobs assigned to the motorcar industry. Another big job is that of producing military vehicles. Deliveries up to July 31 of this year totaled 187,000 military vehicles.

The statistical review of the industry's 1940 calendar year activities shows that United States factory sales in that period totaled 3,692,328 passenger cars and 777,026 motortrucks.

In emphasizing what it describes as the economic importance of the automotive industry to the Nation, the yearbook reports tax revenues, derived from the sale and operation of motor vehicles during 1940 contributed $1,802,748,000 to Federal, state, and local treasuries. It adds that during the year 6,700,000 persons were kept employed, directly or indirectly, in motor transport and that the motor factory worker's average weekly wages were $34.20. The average in 1939 was $31.20.

Federal, State, and local taxes in 1939 totaled $1,636,549,000 and aggregate employment, direct and indirect, in motor transport 6,500,000 persons, the A. M. A. records show.

In tabulating motor vehicle registrations by states during 1940, the yearbook shows California leading with New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, and Michigan following in that order.

At the end of 1940 there were 32,025,365 motor vehicles registered in the United States and in addition 427,496 tax-exempt Federal, state, and local official cars.

C. & S. Units Plan $14,527,500 Issues In Fiscal Program

NEW YORK (AP)—Justin R. Whiting, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., announced two subsidiaries engaged in defense power production expansion planned the issuance of $14,527,500 of new bonds, carrying not more than 3½ per cent interest, to finance the new projects.

Proceeds of the sale of the new bonds, redeemable in 30 years, would be used to refund 5 per cent bonds and to repay proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

The subsidiaries concerned are Mississippi Power Company, which plans a new 20,000 kilowatt generating station at Hattiesburg, Miss., and Gulf Power Company, which plans a station of equal power at Pensacola, Fla.

Mississippi Power would issue $8,927,500 bonds and Gulf Power $5,600,000. Commonwealth & Southern would make additional investments in the outstanding common stock of the two subsidiaries "to improve the financial structure and facilitate these transactions," Mr. Whiting said.

Bank Acceptances Rise $21,549,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank acceptances outstanding at the end of July amounted to $209,899,000, an increase of $21,549,000 over $188,350,000 outstanding at the end of July last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported. The total was $3,033,000 under that for June.

Imports accounted for the great majority of the paper, amounting to $121,469,000 at the end of July, $123,107,000 at the end of June and $75,465,000 at the end of July, 1940.

New Magnesium Processing Plant To Cost $63,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Representative James Scrugham (D-Nevada), announced that the Defense Plant Corporation had signed a contract for construction of a $63,000,000 magnesium processing plant near Las Vegas, Nev.

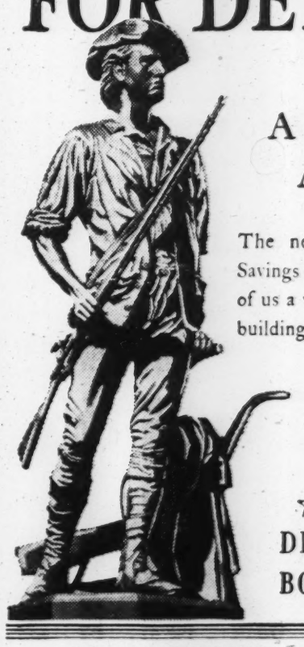
Mr. Scrugham's office said the plant would be built by Basic Magnesium, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and that it would be the largest plant of its kind in the world.

The plant will employ 3,500 men, and will have a capacity of 112,000,000 pounds of processed magnesium a year.

It will require 200,000 kilowatts of power, which will be furnished from nearby Boulder Dam on the Colorado River.

Before leaving for the West recently, Rep. Scrugham said the output of the plant largely would be devoted to supplying Great Britain's requirements for magnesium.

FOR DEFENSE



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Hold Large Stocks Of New Wheat

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Farmers are holding large stocks of new wheat off the market, grain trade statistics indicated today, in terminal, sub-terminal and country elevator storage and on farms.

Grain men said it is evident that although only a small quantity of new wheat has been sealed for government loans so far, large stocks that still remain "free" will not get into commercial trade as long as farmers are able to hold and are unwilling to sell at market prices which are still below what can be obtained through loans.

The fact that up to Aug. 5, a month after the new crop movement began, less than 4,000,000 bushels of new wheat had actually been sealed indicated, grain men said, that increasing supplies may be marketed at any time that prices advance near or above loan levels, depending upon individual producers' circumstances.

Prices at several terminals recently have been within a few cents of loan levels and at one time this week Chicago cash grain was quoted less than 5 cents below the loan rate here. September delivery closed yesterday at $1.12¼, or only 2¾ cents under the loan rate for No. 2 hard and red, while both December and May contracts were above the rate.

Coupled with this holding of new wheat, traders said, is the temporary "sterilization" of approximately 170,000,000 bushels of old grain held by the government. A bill to prohibit the government from selling any of its wheat, which is now awaiting presidential approval or veto, would take another big bite out of potential available supplies for the current season, grain men said.

The total indicated domestic wheat supply for the season July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, is 1,336,000,000 bushels. Traders said that if government stocks are "frozen" for duration of the war and as much new wheat is put up as collateral for loans, as was sealed last year, less than 900,000,000 bushels would remain. This would be approximately 200,000,000 bushels larger than normal domestic requirements. Doubling of the amount to go under seal, which might be possible, they said, if market prices do not rise to or above loan levels, would reduce this margin of "free" surplus grain to zero.

Oil Industry Faces Problems of Steel, Other Shortages

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 13 (AP)—The defense program is bringing additional problems to the oil industry.

Ralph R. Davies, deputy oil coordinator, recently told chairmen of 25 industry committees it was apparent that there would not be enough steel and other supplies to satisfy normal requirements of the industry.

The possibility exists, oil men said, that there would be only a small amount of steel made available for new drilling operations; that instead the industry must rely on present equipment and present wells to a large extent, with priorities given first for repair and maintenance work.

"Present production is high," one mid-continent oil man said, "and it could go higher, but the continuation of this picture depends on the continuous completion of new oil wells.

"A cessation of drilling would bring heavy draughts on prorated wells, and force the industry to take a chance at possibly injuring wells now making a little water with the oil by over-producing them."

In this connection, the American Petroleum Institute reported that last week's production of 3,911,950 barrels of oil daily set a new record for the United States.

The industry also closely watched developments following Secretary Morgenthau's recommendation that the 27½ per cent depletion allowance be reduced as a tax-raising measure. Oil men here are hopeful, however, that consideration of any such move will be put aside by Congress until at least next year.

Meanwhile work is going forward on the new defense pipe line which would funnel 250,000 barrels of oil daily into the East from Texas and mid-continent fields. An aerial survey of the route is expected to be completed this week.

Parade of Iron Ore Freighters Steadily Plies the Great Lakes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The world armaments race may be watched right from the window of the office where this is written. Out there against the horizon on the blue waters of Lake Michigan are little puffs of black smoke. Under each puff is a big, long ore freighter, steaming along with a load of rusty, red iron ore. Those boats are probably miles apart, but sometimes it looks from here like a parade. They stretch up to the north as far as the eye can see. To the south the line turns in toward the waiting steel mill docks at Indiana Harbor, Hammond, South Chicago, and Gary, the second largest steel-producing area in the world.

If we were over on the Detroit River we could see, at closer range, a similar parade of ore freighters, splashing grimly along with the precious ingredients of the steel for ships and tanks and guns and shells, down to Detroit and Cleveland and Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

Race for Time

It's a race for time. The ore that will be needed to keep those hungry steel furnaces busy during the winter producing the materials of defense in ever increasing amounts, must be shipped from the head of Lake Superior down through the "Soo" locks and the Straits of Mackinac, before winter comes and freezes up that narrow lane of water which separates the tip of the Michigan mitten from the upper peninsula. That means before Dec. 15, if the weatherman keeps to schedule.

Every available bulk cargo ship on the lakes is a part of that race. And new ones are being built. The United States Steel Corporation alone has four big freighters on the ways, each capable of carrying 20,000 tons of ore. The largest now carries not over 15,000, and most of them have room for only about 8,000 or 10,000.

Even Canadian ships have joined the parade. They do so only because of a Presidential decree lifting a limitation against foreign registry vessels carrying goods between two American ports. Here is an instance, by the way, of British ships helping us, instead of the other way around.

In view of all this, it will be no surprise if the season ends with a record tonnage of ore shipped down from the Minnesota mines. In fact, the experts say it will total at least 77,000,000 tons. The greatest pile transferred in any one season before was 66,672,000 tons in 1916.

In July alone those sleek ships carried 11,390,488 tons from mines to mills. So far this season the total is 40,216,408, the highest by far on record. Compared with Aug. 1 last year, shipments are up 45 per cent.

Stocks Are Low

Meanwhile the mills are using up the ore faster than the ships can bring it in. The ore stocks on the docks at the mills at the beginning of the season in April were the lowest in years. And the furnaces have been using it up faster than ever before.

The steel makers have considered shipping some ore by rail, but that is tremendously expensive because of the bulk nature of the ore, and anyway the railroads haven't any more equipment than they need for other important hauling jobs. It is understood also that the Government itself has considered building a fleet of high speed freighters.

One possible solution is development of more sources of scrap iron, and we may yet see a scrap iron drive such as the scrap aluminum drive now under way.

Already Ohio automobile wreckers are reported encouraging owners of "jalopies" to run them in for scrap. The Office of Production Management, it is understood, may make Ohio a testing ground for a scrap collection plan. The OPM estimates that there are 7,000,000 tons of idle scrap iron tied up in junked automobiles that could be made available for defense.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Tel. & Tel. Co., Bullard Co., Cutler-Hammer, Inc., du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., International Harvester Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., National Dairy Products Corp., Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Talcott (James), Inc., and Union Pacific R. R. Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, August 18

Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (11:15 A. M.)
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Johns-Manville Corp. 7% Pfd. & Com.) (4:30 P. M.)

Tuesday, August 19

Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc. ($1.50 Cl. "A") (4 P. M.)
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (4% Non-Cum. Series "A" Pfd. & Com.) (2:45 P. M.)
Kimberly-Clark Corp. (Com. & 6% Pfd.) (10 A. M.)
Newmont Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Paraffine Cos., Inc. (Com.) (2 P. M.)
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 P. M.)
Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Wednesday, August 20

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 M.)
Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. (Com.)
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7% Pfd.) (11 A. M.)
Lorillard (P.) & Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (4 P. M.)
Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
Talcott (James), Inc. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)
U. S. Tobacco Co. (7% Non-Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)

Thursday, August 21

Gillette Safety Razor Co. (5% Pfd.) (10.45 A. M.)
International Harvester Co. (Com.) (8 P. M.)
Liquid Carbonic Corp. (Com.) (11 A. M.)
National Dairy Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 A. M.)
Union Pacific R. R. Co. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)

Friday, August 22

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., ($7 Cl. "A" & Com.) (10 A. M.)
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (Com.) (3:30 P. M.)

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended May 31

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941	1940
Douglas Aircraft Co.	2,340,237	1,583,979	3.97	2.64

Quarter Ended June 30

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	655,637	411,092	1.43	.70
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	1,233,718	714,370	.67	.39
Pullman, Inc.	2,676,290	777,846	.81	.20
*Standard Oil Co. of Calif.	7,970,883	5,834,872	.61	.44
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	457,189	*236,163	.07	..
United Drug Co., Inc.	311,049	*246,997	.22	..

Six Months Ended June 30

Alabama Great Southern Railroad	1,179,731	879,825	‡5.26	‡3.92
§Aluminum, Ltd.	8,300,000	8,100,000	..	..
§Callite Tungsten Corp.	190,183	130,110	.47½	..
Consolidated Oil Corp.	3,471,941	2,080,027	.25	.15
¶Decca Records, Inc.	383,591	170,571	1.02	.45
Foster Wheeler Corp.	487,787	354,876	1.66	1.15
Great Northern Paper Co.	1,258,485	1,426,155	1.29	1.43
Greyhound Corp.	2,708,965	1,203,133	.95	.41
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad	950,290	629,245	(loss) .25	..
Kansas City Southern Railway	878,706	490,084	.90	.15
National Bond & Investment Co.	936,793	882,390	1.28	1.20
Philco Corp.	919,108	519,394	.67	.38
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	2,363,884	1,287,895	2.86	.95
Southern Railway Co.	7,656,579	1,038,471	4.74	‡1.73
*Sterling Products, Inc.	5,354,042	3,574,424	3.07	3.20
Time, Inc.	2,194,028	1,848,279	9.29	7.64

Twelve Months Ended June 30

American Hide & Leather Co.	a 567,922	395,224	a.53	.23

*Net loss. †On preferred stock. ‡On combined participating preferred and ordinary stocks. §Before Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes. ¶Before Excess Profits Tax. aBefore write-down of idle properties.

Cotton Use Establishes High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumption of cotton by American mills during the year ended July 31 was the largest on record, surpassing the previous mark by about 22 per cent, Census Bureau officials said.

Exports on the other hand, were the smallest since civil war days.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed in the cotton year which ended July 31 totaled 9,718,220 bales of lint and 1,354,938 bales of linters, compared with 7,783,774 and 1,060,864 in the previous year, and 6,858,426 and 850,640 two years ago.

Consumption Rises

Cotton consumed during July totaled 928,943 bales of lint and 134,006 of linters, compared with 875,137 and 126,351 during June this year, and 622,723 and 79,240 in July last year.

Cotton imported during the cotton year totaled 192,871 bales, compared with 168,114 the previous year, and 149,780 two years ago. Imports during July totaled 17,243 bales, compared with 26,108 during June this year, and 18,254 during July last year.

Exports of cotton during the cotton year totaled 1,083,505 bales of lint and 20,811 of linters, compared with 6,191,712 and 320,479 during the previous year, and 3,326,840 and 213,054 two years ago. Exports during July totaled 32,718 bales of lint and 1,444 of linters, compared with 75,236 and none in June this year, and 136,751 and 4,746 in July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 23,027,818, compared with 22,991,546 during June this year, and 21,919,000 during July last year.

Cotton consumed during July included 49,000 bales distributed by the surplus marketing administration through various cotton mattress programs, compared with 48,000 bales in June, 53,000 in May and 45,000 in April.

Cotton consumed during the cotton year included: In cotton-growing states, 8,280,340 bales, compared with 6,646,532 the previous year and 5,809,821 two years ago; and in New England states, 1,147,090 bales, compared with 918,313 and 859,399. July consumption included: In cotton-growing states, 791,824 bales, compared with 742,792 in June this year and 535,002 in July last year; and in New England states, 110,080 bales, compared with 102,727 and 70,592.

Cotton on Hand

Cotton on hand July 31 included:

In consuming establishments, in cotton-growing states 1,471,018 bales, compared with 1,522,775 on June 30 this year and 742,178 on July 31 last year; and in New England states, 342,555 bales, compared with 336,720 and 186,311.

In public storage and at compresses, in cotton-growing states 9,300,041 bales, compared with 10,171,354 on June 30 this year and 9,044,387 on July 31 last year; and in New England states 377,101 bales, compared with 375,432 and 69,661.

Cotton spindles active during July included: In cotton-growing states 17,381,470, compared with 17,344,526 during June this year, and 16,732,756 during July last year; and in New England states, 5,012,194, compared with 5,026,140 and 4,581,762.

Cost of Small Home Building in June 10 P. C. Above '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The cost of building an average six-room house in June was 10 per cent higher than in June last year, economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

Despite this jump in costs, which varies throughout the country, the index on the volume of residential construction was 50 per cent higher in June this year than in June of 1940, and 16 per cent higher in June than in May this year.

Using the average month of the years 1935-39 for a base of 100 for its construction cost index, the Board's Division of Research and Statistics placed the index at 112.4 in June, and 102.1 in June 1940. The index in May was 111.6, making the rise from May to June 0.7 per cent.

The rise in the cost of labor used in constructing the standard six-room house upon which the Bank Board bases its computations was nearly double that for building materials in the 12 months since June last year. Building material prices increased 7.8 per cent while labor costs jumped 14.6 per cent.

The residential construction index in June was 202.1 as compared with 174 in May and 134.8 in June 1940.

Excess Reserves Rise $10,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks increased $10,000,000 to a total of $5,030,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 13.

The gain was attributed to a number of technical factors. The trend of idle money recently has been downward because of increasing treasury and industrial borrowing for defense.

"During the week ended Aug. 13 member bank reserve balances declined $3,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $80,000,000 in treasury deposits with federal reserve banks and $16,000,000 in treasury cash, offset by decreases of $49,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other federal reserve accounts and $3,000,000 in money in circulation and by increases of $21,000,000 in gold stock, $16,000,000 in reserve bank credit and $3,000,000 in treasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on Aug. 13 were estimated to be approximately $5,030,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 for the week.'

N. E. Apple Crop Seen Below 1940

By the Associated Press

The probable apple crop in commercial counties of New England, based on conditions prevailing Aug. 1, has been estimated at 5,327,000 bushels, 7 per cent under the 5,741,000 bushels harvested in 1940.

The New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which made the estimate, said it was only a moderate crop compared with the six-year, 1934-39 average production of 5,776,000 bushels.

The indicated production of potatoes was placed at 55,521,000 bushels, compared with 55,246,000 in 1940. The 10-year average, 1930-39, is 53,253,000 bushels.

Value of Listed Bonds In July $56,041,115,610

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced 1,271 bond issues were listed in the month ended July 31, with a par value of $56,041,115,610 and a market value of $53,259,696,637, compared with 1,278 having a par value of $56,159,155,232 and a market value of $53,237,234,699 in the previous period ended June 30.

The bonds traded last month brought an average price of $95.04, compared with $94.80 the month before.

N. E. Power Output Rises

Production of electrical energy in New England Power Association territory rose 24.02 per cent to 57,171,170 kilowatt hours during the week ended August 9, compared with the 46,099,901 kilowatt hours produced in the corresponding week of last year.

Building Permits Best in 11 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits increased sharply in July to the highest volume for any month in 11 years, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The increase was in contrast to the drop normally witnessed in July and stemmed directly from expanding defense construction.

The value of July permits for 215 cities was $155,939,263, the highest figure for any month since July, 1930. This compared with $135,819,086 in June and $124,497,826 in July a year ago.

Greatest gains over the same month last year were reported in the New England, South Central and Middle Atlantic States. Comparison of awards by regions follows:

	July 1941	July 1940	P.C. Change
New England	$13,358,368	$7,810,707	+71.0
Mid Atlantic	31,698,114	22,047,269	+43.8
South Atlantic	16,274,073	18,657,977	—12.8
East Central	41,577,227	32,151,175	+29.3
South Central	18,994,569	12,098,155	+57.0
West Central	7,268,470	7,445,063	— 2.4
Mountain	2,834,878	2,860,525	—1.4
Pacific	24,233,564	21,426,955	+13.1
Total, U.S.	$155,939,263	$124,497,826	+25.3

OPM Orders Pig Iron Set Aside for September Pool

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has ordered all producers of pig iron to set aside 2 per cent of their production during September for a pool, out of which allocations will be made to fulfill urgent needs.

The September pool will amount to between 90,000 and 100,000 tons, officials said.

Deliveries from the pool will be made only on orders from E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense priorities director.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	125.14	29.88	18.31
Net change	—.24	—.07	—.02
Previous close	124.90	29.81	18.29
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
9 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Am&For P8s 2030	60½	60½	60½
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110⅛	110	110
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	103⅞	104
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4s 7909-55	99½	99½	99½
13 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
7 B&O 95 st A	33½	33½	33½
30 B&O 2000 st D	33	33	33
1 B&O 96 st F	33	33	33
8 B&O cv 60 st	31⅜	31½	31½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103	103	103
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Can Pac 5s '54	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2 Celanese 3s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
4 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	17¾	17¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	103¾	104
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	70½	70⅛	70⅛
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	29¾	30
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66	66	66
11 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20	20	20
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28½	28½	28½
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	28	28	28
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18¾	18¾	18¾
15 Chi&NW 4s 87	28	27⅞	28
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 52	97½	97½	97½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	43	43	43
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54	54	54
7 Iev Sh Line 4½s 61	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	74½	74½	74½
1 Clev UnTerm4½s 77C	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Col&So 4½s 80	23	23	23
27 Coml Mack inc6sww	56¼	55⅞	56¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5 D & R G 4½s 36	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 D & R G 4s 36	15	15	15
20 Del Ed 3s 70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
6 Erie 1st 4s 96	91	90¾	90¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	56	56	56
2 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
4 Fed Lt & T 6s 54 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	95⅜	95
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82	81½	81½
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	38	38
4 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
4 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52	52	52
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81½	81½	81½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a	46	46	46
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
4 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43⅜	43⅜
11 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79½	79½	79½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79	79	79
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29½	29½	29½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96½	96½	96½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96½	96½	96½
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26½	26⅜	26⅜
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
1 Mongah Ry 3¼s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	108	108	108
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	59¾	59¾
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅛	55	55⅛
3 NYC cn 4s '98	59	59	59
5 NYC 3¾s '46	92¾	92¾	92¾
8 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58	58	58
2 NYC MiCen3½s 98	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
7 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	94	94	94
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
6 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61½	61½	61½
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107½	107½	107½
9 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Nor Sta Pok 3½s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	83	83	83
4 Pac G&E 4s 64	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac T&T3¼s 66C	110	110	110
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103	102¾	102¾
5 Pen RR 4s 48	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Pen RR 3¼s 70	96	96	96
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65	65	65
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6½	6½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26	26¼	26¼
7 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	85⅜	85¼	85¼
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞
1 StL Pub Svc 5s 59	78	78	78
20 St L & S F 4½s 78	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1 St L S F 4s 50	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 St L S W 1st 4s 89	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
10 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
5 So Pac 4½s 69	50½	50⅛	50⅛
4 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	63¾	63¾
1 So Pac clt 4s 49	48½	48½	48½
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51¾	51½	51½
11 So Pac S F Ter 4s 50	83¼	82⅛	83⅛
3 So Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 So Ry cn 5s 94	91	90⅞	90⅞
3 So Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Stand Oil NY 3s 61	105	105	105
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
10 Texarka&FtSm5½s50	91	91	91
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66½	66½	66½
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	88	88	88
7 Utah P & L 5s 44	102¼	102⅛	102¼
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39	26¼	26¼	26¼
12 Wabash 5s 80 D	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Wabash 5s 76 B	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞ wi
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
2 Westn Md 4s '52	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Western Un 5s '1	86¾	86⅝	86¾
1 Western Un 5s 60	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
3 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	94½	94½	94½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Young S & T 3¼s '60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65⅜	65	65⅜
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	65	65	65
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4 Bue A 4½s Apr 76	52½	52½	52½
1 Bulgaria 7½s 68	7	7	7
4 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
1 Canada 4s 60	101	101	101
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile MtBk6s62asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 6s 60	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	14	14	14
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	27	27	27
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	57	57	57
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 Ger Govt 7s 49	8⅜	8¾	8¾
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	76	76	76
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Santa Fe (Prov 4s 64	53⅜	53¾	53¾
3 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 859,000; previous day, 5,855,700; week ago, 3,127,000; year ago, 978,150; two years ago, 1,759,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,361,712,025; year ago, 987,509,525; two years ago, 1,023,106,175.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Alum Goods (.40g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24½	24½	24½
50	Am Superpow 1pf	50	50	50
100	Appal El P pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Babcock & Wil (½g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
900	Basic Refract (.40g)	9	8¾	9
900	Beyil Airc	17¾	17⅝	17¾
200	Bellanca Airc	3½	3½	3½
100	Carnation (1a)	39¼	39¼	39¼
200	Cen St El	..	..	..
400	Cessna Airc (.70g)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
50	Comm P Svc (1½g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Conn Tel & El	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	59	59	59
200	Cont Roll & Stl	7	7	7
100	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Crocker-Wh El M	5½	5½	5½
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	12	12	12
100	Decca Records (.60a)	7¾	7¾	7¾

Money Easily Had for Houses; 5 P. C. Common Interest Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's still no great problem to borrow money, and at reasonable rates, to build new homes, reports the National Association of Real Estate Boards here, despite the stepped-up demand for new housing following upon the emergency defense needs, an unprecedented rise in national income, and a 20 per cent increase in marriages in the past year.

Of course, there are geographical variations, it is pointed out, but the mortgage money supply for new home building, says the Association, is "on the whole extremely favorable."

This money supply situation seems to be the most important factor in the tabulation of results of the Association's thirty-seventh semi-annual survey of the Nation's real estate market.

In 80 per cent of the 211 major cities covered, the report shows, capital for real estate investment is more plentiful than the present demand, and in only five per cent are loans found seeking capital.

Rising Interest Rates Scarce

Interest rates are steady in 83 per cent of the reporting cities, falling in 15 per cent, and rising in only two per cent, a significant situation in view of the many factors which might be expected to inspire a notable rise. In every city of more than 500,000 mortgage money rates are at a standstill, and also in every single reporting city in New England and the Northwest.

The most common rate at which first mortgage loans are being made on new, moderately priced homes, is five per cent or less in a majority of the cities. In 52 per cent of them five per cent mortgage money for the home buyer is the usual rate. In 16 per cent of the cities the commonest rate is down to 4½ per cent. In 57 per cent of the cities the most common rate runs no higher than five per cent.

About three quarters of the reporting cities have no rate commonly prevailing that is higher than 5½ per cent, and only two per cent of them report a rate above six per cent as common. About 26 out of every 100 say that six per cent is the dominant rate.

The survey shows also an interesting relationship between rents, construction costs, and new building. For instance, the question was asked, "Are residential rents in your community now sufficient to justify rental housing investment at today's construction costs?"

Residential construction costs, the survey shows, have increased in the last six months in 99 per cent of the reporting cities, and in all of those in defense areas.

Rents Generally Higher

Now as for rents: For single family dwellings they've gone up as compared with a year ago, in 62 per cent of the reporting cities, and in 81 per cent of those in defense areas. Rents for heated apartments have stiffened somewhat in 54 per cent of the reporting cities, and in 69 per cent of the defense area communities. Labor Bureau statistics indicate a rise of a bit over one per cent in the year covered, and a gain from the depression low of about 12 per cent.

The total result as indicated by the survey is: residential rents are as yet insufficient to justify rental housing investment in 62 per cent of all cities and in 59 per cent of those in defense areas.

In 90 per cent of the cities of New England the ratio of rents to building costs is still such as to discourage new building investment. In the Central Atlantic area this is true in 78 per cent of the cities, and in the North Central region in 65 per cent.

The most favorable situation is found in the Northwest, where only 40 per cent of the cities report this drawback to investment building. In the South Central this is the situation in 48 per cent. In the Southwest states 56 per cent, in the Great Lakes region 55 per cent, and in the Southeast 57 per cent of the cities find rents still too low to warrant housing investment.

Air of Reserve In Colombia On Army Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Santos Government has adopted an attitude of reserve regarding the revolutionary plot recently uncovered in Colombia. Approximately 50 persons were arrested, though none of any prominence, and many have since been released.

The two most disturbing facts are (1) the totalitarian sympathies of the conspirators and (2) the attempt to introduce anti-democratic activities into the Army. The Ministry of War, explaining confinement of troops to barracks, an order which caused some alarm, assured the country that military discipline and honor were intact.

War Minister Jose J. Castro Mintinez gave details of the plot in secret legislative session. He told of the measures taken by the Goveriment. Some officials feel that the scope of the seditious movement has been exaggerated. They judged it as a "mad adventure" to establish Nazi propaganda offices throughout Colombia, ready to act "when Germany has won."

The Minister of Government, Jorge Gartner, considers that it was undoubtedly "fifth column work," but there is no reason for alarm, he says.

A revolutionary attempt was forestalled, it was learned, by the arrest of a retired sergeant, Gustavo Caicedo, from the Presidential Guard of Honor, who had contacted non-commissioned Army officers. Sergeant Caicedo, with 20 other individuals, was arrested by the police at Chiquinquira, near Bogotá. Nazi propaganda and a "plan of action" were reported found in their possession. It is stated that several Germans were among those detained.

While the country is intent on fact-finding, the Government is preparing a more detailed regulation of its neutrality decree and of the admission of foreigners. It is understood that expulsion orders will be issued against these foreigners, lately increased in numbers, who are devoted to the propagation of anti-democratic doctrines.

According to the newspaper El Liberal, a professional boxer was the only person of any renown implicated in the plot. Nonetheless, the paper thought it a mistake to underestimate the progress registered by the pro-totalitarians. A well-prepared plan was seen for the infiltration of totalitarian propaganda among civil and military elements believed to be "receptive." Thereafter, it was intended to exchange ideas and seek aid for the establishment of a "new regime."

Colombian Conservatives insisted it was a "musical dramatic plot." Their spokesman, Senator Leon Valencia, protested against its description as a "fifth column conspiracy," warning the Government that it might provoke intervention by the United States, alert to dangers, existing or otherwise, threatening the Panama Canal.

The newspaper La Razon was authority for the disclosure that the attempt to win over the Army was more serious than at first thought. It referred to a seditious plan divided into three sections. The first was to distribute pro-Nazi propaganda among all members of the armed forces; the second, to form anti-democratic "circles" among officers and men; and the third, to encourage the converted to take national action

Deferred Plan Studied

Continued from Page 1

tunity of sharing in the national income rise; the further spreading of the emergency burden into the lower-wage groups; and the exemption of the bonds from income-tax levies.

2. Lower income groups would be placated — specifically, they would like the stabilized condition of the consumers' market, which, with the supply as it is now virtually static regardless of price, would provide them with by and large the same volume of goods at normal rather than self-generated prices; the ultimate return of wage raises, rather than their irretrievable elimination by wage taxes; and the timely maturity of the bonds in the postwar stage of dislocation when smaller incomes would suffer most intensely.

Such a program already is in effect in England, which anticipates the deposit of £500,000,000, or about $2,000,000,000, in the current year from this source. There, the saving constitutes a certain fixed percentage of the individual's income, similar to the ascertainment of an income tax and varying according to its size. The man with a £300 income, puts away £17. The man with a £1,500 income, saves £60.

Details Awaited

Details of the program are being ironed out by a section of the Treasury supervised by Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell. All discreetly is hushed pending the outcome of the price-control struggle, and Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has assiduously avoided admitting the imminence of the savings innovation.

Very likely the price control proposal and deferred savings will not be mutually exclusive. Mr. Henderson, in testifying for the price measure last week, suggested some form of supplementary deferred savings eventually.

But the Treasury plan is far from this incidental or distant. Hinging upon the Congressional price control verdict, it is definitely groomed to take over the major deflationary responsibility by the opening of 1942.

Gasoline

Continued from Page 1

ordinator, by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, calls for a 10 per cent cut in deliveries of gasoline to service stations. Many station attendants, therefore, felt that the responsibility for putting the order into effect rested with their company offices.

Burden of saving the 10 per cent is expected to double back on the average motorist who uses his car mostly for pleasure driving. By order of OPACS, fire engines, embulances, farm implements, commercial vehicles, government automobiles, and physicians, and others to whom their cars are essential are exempt from the decree. This was interpreted today as meaning that ordinary motorists would have to cut their use of gasoline about 20 per cent.

Surprise Expressed

Some astonishment was expressed by gasoline officials at the low per centage established by the OPACS in comparison with the earlier announcements that at least 33 per cent of current gasoline consumption would have to be reduced. In some quarters, reaction was that today's order was only a preliminary, that there was worse to follow. In fact, the announcement of the rationing order included this statement: "It is expected that more severe curtailments will be necessary in the future."

The new program was contained in four points:

1. Allocation of motor fuel providing for 90 per cent consumption of gasoline with July as the 100 per cent base.

2. Distribution method establishing a "no discrimination" ruling as affecting customers of gasoline stations, with deliveries expected to be made on a proportionate basis.

3. Establishing priorities for certain classes of vehicles.

4. Providing for accurate, 12-month reports of deliverires by gasoline stations.

New Englanders, and motorists in the rest of the Atlantic Seaboard states, could blame "Mr. Hitler," for the need to ration gasoline, Mr. Ickes said. The shortage was due to "Mr. Hitler and to Mr. Hitler alone," he said.

Huge Saving Seen

Reckoning the compulsory saving of gasoline at 20 per cent of normal consumption, statisticians believed that Massachusetts would save approximately 1,000,000 gallons a month. But not even they seemed to know just how it was going to be done, and oil and gasoline distributors said they would be unable to give any information on the situation until Monday.

Meanwhile, individual gasoline station owners contemplated a slightly bewildering week end spent in trying to plan ways and means of spreading their curtailed supplies over the demands of regular customers.

Roosevelt Ending Epoch Cruise

Continued from Page 1

Minister and other distinguished officials of both nations was expected at 2 p. m. (E. S. T.) when the Potomac will tie up—probably at the old Eastern Steamship dock at the foot of Sea street.

Wait Two Weeks

Reporters aboard the special train here, many of whom had been waiting impatiently at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, for the past two weeks in anticipation of the President's return, hoped for a press conference shortly after the Potomac docks.

From this conference they hoped to get the first detailed account of the unprecedented meeting with Mr. Churchill and answers to questions puzzling statesmen and the public.

That the conferences aboard American and British men-of-war somewhere in the North Atlantic dealt with more immediate and possibly more significant issues than the ultimate peace was taken for granted in many world capitals Foremost among the questions thus far unanswered was whether the head of a Nation still at peace had worked out with the Chief of Government of a country at war a specific plan for bringing about what they termed "the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

Chiefs of Armed Forces

Lending credence to a supposition that some course of action had been decided on was the fact that army, navy and aviation chiefs of the two nations were present.

Had Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill determined on possible joint action in the Far East?

Had they discussed the Battle of the Atlantic, convoys, or other means of trying to guarantee safe delivery of American war equipment to Britain?

Might another multi-billion dollar lease-lend appropriation be expected soon?

Would Russia be asked to subscribe to the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of an eight-point postwar policy "on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world"?

There was no assurance that the President would answer any or all of these questions. Newsmen waiting for him were none too optimistic, since Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly has declined to engage in any discussion which he thought might tip off the Axis on future moves.

Where Did They Meet?

But there was a possibility that the President might at least reveal exactly where he and the Prime Minister had held their conferences and some of the precautions taken for their safety.

Logically, the rendezvous would have been close to North American shores where dangers would have been at a minimum. The only fact established about the physical circufstances of the parleys were that they were held partly on the American cruiser Augusta and partly on the British battleship Prince of Wales.

At some undisclosed point, Mr. Roosevelt transferred back to the Potomac.

Aboard her today were the same members of the White House staff who set out on the cruise, plus Harry L. Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator, who presumably crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Roosevelt sent word to White House officials last night that with him were Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, secretary and military aide; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy Surgeon General and White House physician; Capt. John R. Beardall, Naval aide; and Mr. Hopkins.

"We land tomorrow and take train to Washington, arriving some time Sunday morning," he said last night. "All well."

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EXTRA MONEY EASY. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL Christmas Cards! New "Prize" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. 14 popular assortments. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex Street, Dept. E-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values! Box assortments too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 26th, Dept. H-41, New York City.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A COUNTRY HOME IN CALIFORNIA

3 acres in the exclusive, secluded FLINTRIDGE residential district. 15 minutes from Glendale, Burbank and Pasadena Defense Industries.
Upstairs: 5 bedrooms, 2 sleep. porches, 3 baths, 3 showers.
Downstairs: Liv. room 34x26. Distinctive full-paneled walnut walls in library and entrance hall. Large dining room. Cheerful sunny breakfast room. All rooms downstairs open through French doors onto large terrace overlooking heavily wooded grounds of live oaks and sycamores. Servants' Apt. over garage. Price $37,500. Owner. Must be seen to be appreciated.

4110 WOODLEIGH LANE
FLINTRIDGE, PASADENA, CALIF.

LEGAL NOTICES

ALICE JANE HART, Deceased

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice London England dated 4th November, 1940

re: Alice Jane Hart Deceased (late of 8 Summerfield Avenue Kilburn in the County of Middlesex who died on the 19th March 1939) Hasten against Hart 1940 H. 3289 enquiries were directed to ascertain whether Louis Hart and George Hart brothers of the Testatrix survived or predeceased her and if they survived her and have since died who are their respective personal representatives AND if they predeceased her whether they left any issue, and if such issue are dead who are their personal representatives.

CLAIMS to be sent to Philip Emanuel of 74, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1, Solicitor, by 30th December, 1941. Adjudication on Friday 16th January 1942 at 12 noon before Master Holland, Room 173, Law Courts, Strand, London.

DATED 25th day of July, 1941.

A. H. Holland
Master.

Note: Louis Hart went to America in 1872, believed died whilst serving in Boer War, a bachelor.
George Hart believed born in 1859 and to have died in New South Wales in 1929 a bachelor.

W. R. BENNETT & CO.,
74, Great Russell Street,
London, W. C. 1., England
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

LOST AND FOUND

DIAMOND RING found in the Christian Science Publishing House. Owner may recover same by proper identification. Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
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W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Mass.—"A home away from home," found for discriminating students, business men and women. Mrs. Hawes, 58 The Fenway, Suite 6; double or single rooms. Com. 9219.

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MONROVIA, CALIF.—Sept. 1st: store room 25x80 in center of business district. OWNER, 141 W. Colorado Blvd. Tel. 9141.

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TRY the improved simplified Rapid Page Finder Method. May be applied to any new or used edition of Textbook. Eliminates all notches at bottom of pages. Rapid Page Finder Co., Inc., 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

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ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—For rent, 3-room apt., tastefully furnished; Venetian blinds throughout. $50. Cherokee 2982.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, nr. Charles River—Living room, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen-dinette. Lib. 5712, eves. and Sunday Ken. 5693.

N. Y. C. 433 W. 21st St.—Our Co-operative House; 4 rooms, 12 stories, pent; cross ventilation, casement windows; quiet; can share. $80-$105. Chelsea 3-7633, Loftis.

N. Y. C., 622 W. 114th St. (Apt. 43)—Available Sept. 1; 6 light, pleasant rooms, near Park, Columbia University, church, subway; reasonable.

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WANTED, TO RENT, small furnished apartment for winter; Fifth Ave. area preferred. Please state rent in reply. Write C-22, Suite 1556, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Quality and Service Guaranteed

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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On the Parkway and Overlooking Charles River Basin.

535 Beacon Street at Charlesgate East Boston, Mass.

BETTER LIVING
Near Jamaica Pond
- Beautiful apts. of 5, 6 and 7 rooms
- Accessible—yet tranquil
- Private tennis courts
- Private path to Pond
- Selected tenants.

FRANK S. DELAND, Agent
22 Beacon St., Boston LAF 2630

AVAILABLE SEPT. 1st, 2 BRIMMER ST. Corner of Pinckney St., off Beacon Hill, Boston—3 quiet 3-rm. apts. with bath and sizeable kitchen. On 3rd floor; congenial environment. Overlooking Esplanade. $75. Supt. on premises.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BOSTON, 119 Marlboro St., Suite 4—Apts consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Also 1 furn. apt. of 3 rooms and kitchen. Call Com. 5353.

BROOKLINE, 17 Monmouth Ct.
(Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.)
Beautiful 4-room apartment in new building. Selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, porch; modern improvements; excellent location; rent $85. For appointment phone Sta. 0398.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Two 3-room apartments, Electric kitchen, kitchenette, cross ventilation. Modern: $50 if taken at once. Longwood 3299.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
FIREPLACES; ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; restricted tenancy; $42.50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

FARMS FOR SALE

WHITEFIELD, N. H.—50-acre farm, beautiful view, near summer colony; large house, garage, outbuildings; to settle estate; $3,500. Mrs. V. H. Foley, 341 Seneca Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR RENT

BETHEL, N. Y., Route 17-B—Farm residence and 2-story garage; about 600 acres woodland, fishing, etc.; suitable for small club. Also 100 acres partly farmland and lake. Inquire A. J. VOLK REALTY CO., 633 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Sparta oriental rug, 20ft., 6 in. by 9 ft. Excellent condition. $225. No dealers. Telephone Wellesley 3469 (Mass.)

HAND-WOVEN RUGS for all purposes. Ask for information. Mary Adams, 614 Edison Ave., Jacksonville, Fla. Tel. 7-8522.

FOR SALE OR RENT

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Furnished house in secluded, rustic atmosphere of the country; delightful home, newly decorated interior; large Jacobean living room, 3 fireplaces; all modern conveniences; outdoor fireplace, garden, 2-car garage; convenient to transportation. Call Liberty 5422. (Boston.)

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BOSTON, 80 Fenway, Apt. 10—Used furniture consisting of desks, mirrors, couches, dressers and chests; scatter rugs. Call Com. 7591.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
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In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

BOYS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WANTED in the following communities: Brookline, Cambridge, Chestnut Hill, Dedham, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medford, Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Somerville. Neat, reliable Protestant boys wanted for newspaper delivery and promotion work, starting right away and requiring not more than two to three hours' work daily. Write Box M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving name, address, age, and religious affiliation.

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COMPANION to assist lady in congenial home; very light household duties. 83-40 Talbot, Kew Gardens, N. Y. VA 7-4031.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young or middle-aged lady as home maker and companion in home of employed couple and daughter in high school. Call after 5 o'clock. Chestnut 6959.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Conveniently located 1 or 2 rms., kitchen privileges; garage space optional; ideal for business couple. Box X-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN. 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41882.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

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BRAINTREE, MASS.—6-room single; good condition; double gar.; near center and Christian Science church. Hin. 0374-W—Bra. 1082-R.

FOR SALE—Rare old homestead under elms, by harbor; excellent repair; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces, elevator, charming garden, garage. J. C. Bradley, 2 Stephens Lane, Plymouth, Mass.

In DOVER, Mass.
Charming 6 rm. modern colonial home with sunny flower garden on wooded acre lot; fine view; 2-car heated garage; all electric kitchen; insulated and air-conditioned; ample storage. Low taxes. Reasonable. Box 133, Dover.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA., 1620 N. W. 2nd Street—Furnished house for rent yearly, 2 bedrooms, sleeping porch, large living room, dining room. Adults.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES. Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865

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Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

Local Classified

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Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests, game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder.
Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
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HAVENHOLM-BY-THE-BROOK invites you who desire rest and summer recreation to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

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Just the place for quiet summer or week-end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires, within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
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Tel. Wat. 6766

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CAPE SPECIAL
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FOR SALE—Private home completely furnished. Modern equipment; 2200-foot elevation; suitable for a private Sanatorium, Educational Foundation, club house. Acre of ground; privacy. 2-car garage; vegetable garden; 11 communicating bedrooms and communicating baths. Ample room for extension. Reasonable taxes. Write owner, Mrs. W. K. Haupt, Eagles Mere, Pa.

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1304

1,000 ACRES timber and pasture land on Belknap Range, N. H.; spring, brook, lake; must be sold at once. No reasonable offer refused. Act quickly. A. Sanborn, 86 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; breakfast optional; near Pub. Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent; transient.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Aston Manor and Annex, 41 Church St.; meals optional; close to business section, churches; quiet. Tel. 3513—7506.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Mrs. Wakelin offers real nice home with every comfort and convenience; some meals; transient or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. Ph. Com. 8534

BOSTON: 195 Huntington Ave.—Furnished rooms overlooking Mother Church Christian Science Park. Harriet L. Dwyer. Phone Com. 9596.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant sunny rms., nr. The Christian Science Mother Church; per., tran. Mrs. Burdwood. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 386 Newbury St., Apt. 2—Clean, cool, attractive rooms near Mass. station; excellent beds; shower bath. Ken. 2477.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms, elevator. Marion Hacker. Com. 9875.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—UNUSUAL second floor apartment of 1 or 2 rooms in private home near Beacon St. Quiet, sunny, with fine outlook; each room has fireplace and private bath. Electric grill and refrigeration if desired. For business people. References exchanged. Tel. Beacon 5606.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., 225 78th St.—Double, single; airy, light, quiet; near park; 20 minutes Times Square. UN 3-1795.

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LADY DESIRES POSITION as companion of companion-housekeeper for 1 or 2 people. Can drive car; references furnished. PROspect 5090, 19 Dow St., W. Somerville, Mass.

OFFICE MANAGER desires position; complete charge finances; exp.; excellent refs. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN desires to read aloud or shop, attend to telephone or relieve practical nurse with light duties, 50 cents an hour. REBECCA FERNALD. Tel. evenings Com. 9086.

SECRETARY (executive type) available; thoroughly experienced; open for suggestions. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

CHESLEY LODGE, Durham, P. O. Dover, N. H.—On a hill, away from traffic. U. S. 4 Highway; beautiful scenery, sand beach, boat, fishing; innerspring matt.; all food home cooked.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; own garden; excellent home cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

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Scientific Art of Singing. Learn how to speak English and Sing correctly. Investigation solicited. 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. PE. 6-2634.

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CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass. Col. 2206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

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PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

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SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of Coke and Coal
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MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MOBILE

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

(Continued)

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- SILVERSMITHS
- SINCE 1079

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
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Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
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56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
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Specializing in **Service** at Moderate Prices
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100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
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Complete Line of FOODS
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Super SHELL
SHELL GASOLINE and Golden Shell Oil
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JACKSONVILLE

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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782

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
By Sending them to
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
Tels. 5-1513 and 5-1514

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4201

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

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SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most-Complete Dept. Store

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Lafayette Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Central Georgia's most complete assortment of 18th Century Reproductions—Sheraton, Chinese and English interpretations by Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Duncan Phyfe. Also a lovely assortment of Victorian pieces in solid mahogany.
Wood-Peavy Furniture Company
Cherry St., Second St. and Cotton Ave.

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
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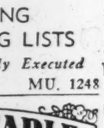

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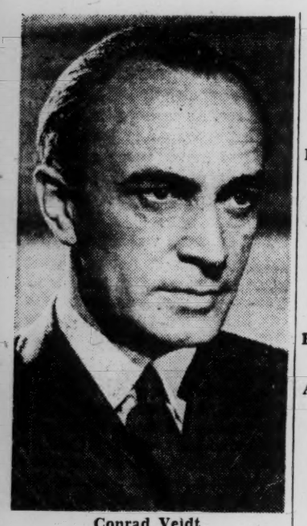
Monitor Movie Guide



Conrad Veidt

Who will have an important role in MGM's "Whistling in the Dark."

Blossoms in the Dust (MGM) — Tender and poignant film which almost always vanquishes temptations to over-sentimentalism with the vitality of its crusades and the dauntless vigor of its heroine, Edna Gladney. Much of the story deals with her efforts to assure decent treatment to foundlings, and many of the incidents are emotionally moving. But there is also considerable comedy and a serious statement on the subject of environment vs. supposed heredity. Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Marsha Hunt, Felix Bressart, Richard Nichols. —Adults and young people.

Charley's Aunt (20th-Fox)—Jack Benny introducing his own brand of comedy in Brandon Thomas' veteran farce, including some new farcical scuffling and some unfortunate suggestions of cruelty. The funniest details still seem to be some of the original incidents. Reginald Owen, Edmund Gwenn, Anne Baxter, Laird Cregar, Richard Haydn, Ernest Cossart. — Adults and young people.

Dive Bomber (Warners)—Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots. Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray are starred as two pilots, and Ralph Bellamy is featured as a laboratory specialist. Alexis Smith handles the romantic interest. Robert Armstrong, Regis Toomey.—Adults and mature young people.

Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime (Columbia)—A detective thriller with Ralph Bellamy as the detective co-starred with Margaret Lindsay. Charley Grapewin, Spring Byington, H. B. Warner.—Adults and mature young people.

Life Begins for Andy Hardy (MGM)—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile screen hero, still played with gusto by Mickey Rooney. This one deals with Andy's tryout in the business world before deciding to go to college. Siren sequences may be regarded by some filmgoers as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment. Good bit by Ray McDonald as a hoofer. Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden, Patricia Dane, Judy Garland.—Adults and young people.

Passage from Hong Kong (Warners) — Melodrama about two Americans stranded in the Orient, who become involved in a series of murders and political intrigue. Lucile Fairbanks, Keith Douglas, Paul Cavanaugh, Richard Ainley.—Adults and mature young people.

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store."

Adults and Young People — "My Life With Caroline," "Underground." "Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Daily Anecdote

Carrying It Too Far

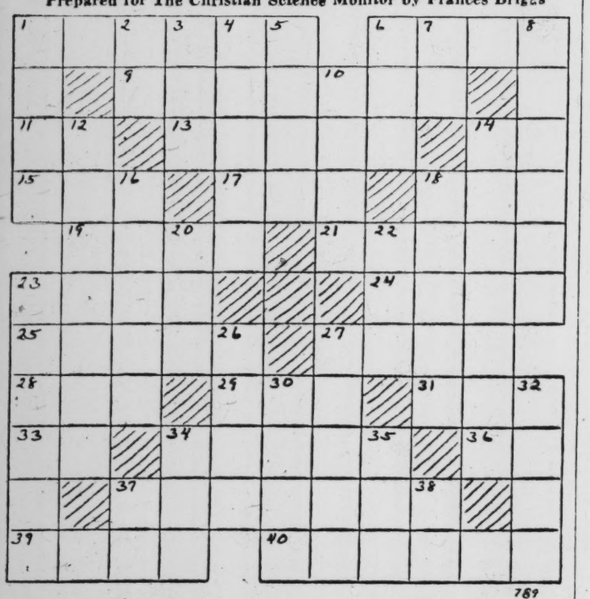
A compliment by Lincoln to an actor turned out rather awkwardly. This actor had played the part of Falstaff so well that Lincoln sent the actor a brief note of praise One evening Mr. Noah P. Brooks, the President's companion, observed the actor in the President's waiting room. When Brooks came in, Lincoln asked him if anyone were outside, and upon receiving the answer, said, "Oh, I can't see him! I can't see him! I was in hopes he had gone away. Now this illustrates the difficulty of having pleasant friends in this place. You know, I liked him as an actor, and that I wrote to tell him so. He sent me a book, and there I thought the matter would end. He is a master of his place in the profession, I suppose, and well fixed in it. But just because we had a little friendly correspondence, such as any two men might have, he wants something. What do you suppose he wants?" He paused. "Well, he wants to be consul at London!"

An Open Mind

While an open mind is priceless, it is priceless only when its owner has the courage to make a final decision which closes the mind for action after the process of viewing all sides of the question has been completed. Failure to make a decision after due consideration of all the facts will quickly brand a man as unfit for a position of responsibility. Not all of your decisions will be correct. None of us is perfect. But if you get into the habit of making decisions, experience will develop your judgment to a point where more and more of your decisions will be right. After all, it is better to be right 51 per cent of the time and get something done, than it is to get nothing done because you fear to reach a decision. —H. W. Andrews, in Link-Belt News.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What operatic composer was native of Leipzig?
6—What French coloratura soprano celebrates birth on April 16?
9—What Philistine woman appears in a Saint-Saens opera?
11—What is name of an artificial language?
13—How is a mouse often described?
14—Depart.
15—Sea eagle is what?
17—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
18—Adult male.
19—Where was Galileo born?
21—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium studied violin under whom?
23—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
24—Naves.
25—What is a city of Utah?
27—Who was a son of Jacob?
28—What is a European herb with yellow flowers?
29—Eggs
31—Being.
33—Janus head was device of what Roman coin?
34—Worker in metals is what?
36—What is French for "and"?
37—Who is a poet and hero of an opera by Giordano?
39—What is a whirlpool?
40—Group of nine is what?

Down

1—Ancient Greeks wore, rode, or sang a chiton—which?
2—What is symbol for gadolinium?
3—To gain as clear profit.
4—Who escaped slavery by crossing Ohio River on ice?
5—White frost is what?
6—Writing tablet.
7—Exclamation.
8—What do players use in curling?
10—What is first name of 6 Across?
12—What poet was husband of Eurydice?
14—What is another name for the morning-glory?
16—What weeping character of mythology was changed into stone?
18—What is a delicate purple, violet, or lilac color?
20—To prosecute.
22—Pronoun.
23—Where was home of 12 Down?
26—Palazzo del Laterano is in what city?
27—What was ancient language of 26 Down?
30—A squash grows on what?
32—What is an ornamental knob?
34—Demure.
35—Female of domestic fowl is what?
37—What were initials of author of "Dombey and Son"?
38—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

ACT as if it were impossible to fail. That is the talisman . . . which turns us from failure to success.—DOROTHEA BRANDE.

In Lighter Vein

On the Wrong Boat

The Hollywood scriptwriters are doing their best to adjust themselves to the crisis, but there are, inevitably, some loose ends. One fellow turned in a script about submarine combat, in the course of which a submarine commander, catching sight of the enemy, barks, "All hands on deck! We're going to submerge!"—The New Yorker.

Sympathetic Bond

A silk hosiery manufacturer and an aluminum household utensil manufacturer sat next to each other at the club. Both remained quiet for many minutes, gazing with worried and beaten expressions into space. Finally one of them gave vent to a long-drawn-out sigh. The other looked around sympathetically and said:

"You're telling me!"

The Quicker Way

Mr. Gell, head of Pathé, tells how, wanting to book a passage by British Airways from Lisbon, he took a taxi to the agents' office. He walked into a hall hung with pictures of planes, and said: "I want to book passage to England as soon as possible."

"I think you will get there more quickly if you go to the next floor," said the man behind the counter. Mr. Gell had gone into the German Lufthansa office, in the same building as the British Airways branch.—**Answers.**

"Chief, here's one that should interest you!"

Wide World

Four Up and One to Go

Current Events Test

Answers

1. It wrested the peace initiative from the hands of the Axis powers and offers in advance of any new appeasement proposals from Berlin the only terms on which the Allies "base their hopes for a better future for the world."

2. Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supplies, at a recent Washington press conference, implied England expected to launch a land offensive sooner or later.

3. To discourage buying of articles which use up materials needed for defense, to prevent inflation by forcing people to stay within their means, and also to postpone many consumer purchases until after the emergency so that factories now busy with defense orders will have something else to sell when the emergency is over.

4. Turkey; Britain and Russia also agreed to assist if Turkey was attacked.

5. The 18-month draft extension program was passed by the hairline majority of one vote—the vote was 203 to 202. The measure was later passed by the Senate, 37 to 19.

6. 5,606,000.

7. The announcement of the dramatic sea parley was flashed from London and Washington at 10:00 a. m., E. D. S. T., Thursday.

8. The federal debt is now above the $50,000,000,000 mark, almost double the $26,596,701,648 peak reached in World War days.

9. This 1,820-mile-long pipeline would carry 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the Southwest into the New York area.

10. No; Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has announced that the plan has been a dismal failure and more rigid measures for conservation will be imposed.

Odds and Ends

Development of a small, reliable engine has increased sales of motorized bicycles in Great Britain.

Italy has produced a light plane powered by a charcoal burning motor.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. In what way did the historic Roosevelt-Churchill meeting wrest the initiative from the Axis powers?

2. Are the British planning to launch a land offensive against the Nazi armies?

3. What is the purpose of President Roosevelt's order to control installment credits?

4. What country's territorial integrity has just been guaranteed by Russia and Britain?

5. By what narrow margin was the Draft Act extension bill passed in the House?

6. How many millions are still unemployed in the United States despite the defense boom?

7. When was the world informed for the first time that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had actually met for a conference?

8. How does the Federal debt compare with the peak reached in World War days?

9. The oil industry has submitted a plan for the longest pipeline system in the world. What points would this pipeline connect?

10. Has the current ban on the sale of gasoline between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. in the eastern states aided the gasoline conservation program?

[Answers Appear Elsewhere On This Page]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On Guard

La Fayette, Ind.

A young husband and father, who had been unemployed for a short time, secured a job as night man in a small restaurant, cooking and serving alone from 9 p. m. until 7 a. m. It was not long before the way was opened for him to enroll for a six weeks' course at the local university, whereby he could learn a trade, thus equipping himself for a better job. The hours for this course of study were 8 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.; consequently, sleep was obtained only for brief periods. During these busy weeks he had made friends with various night workers, among them the police force members who stopped at his place at frequent intervals. Once during the sixth week of this strenuous routine, during a lull in the night's business, the young man fell asleep at the counter and slept for an hour. He awoke with a start and glanced toward the door. There, out in front, was parked the police squad car! One of the policemen lifted a hand and called: "All set, Charlie? O. K., we'll be seeing you," and drove away. The policemen knew of the strain under which he had been working, and had been sitting there waiting, watching the restaurant while he slept.

A Few Facts

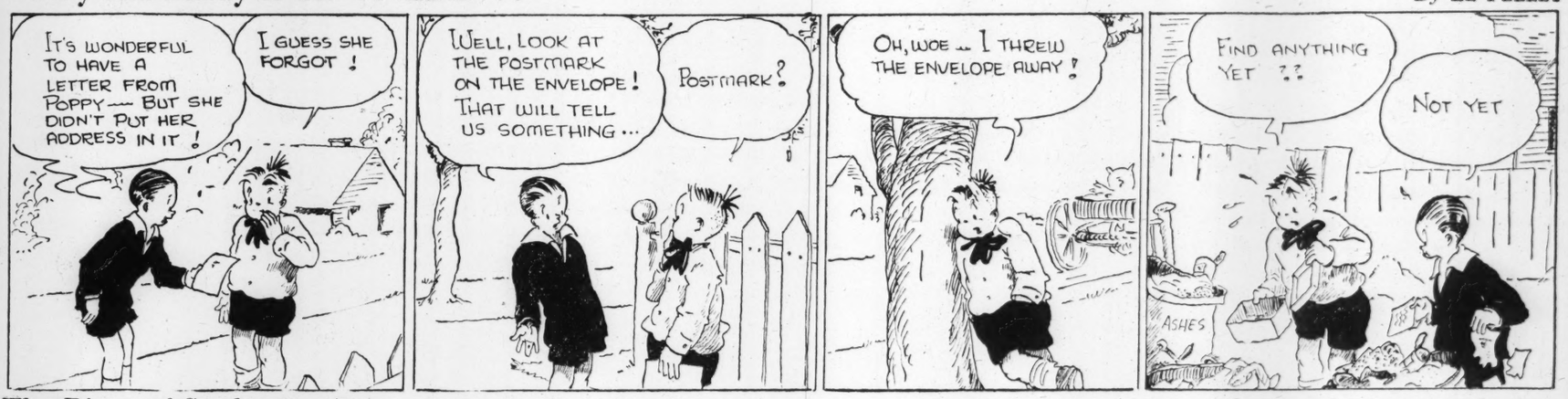
The combined pre-war area of France, Germany and Spain was about 2,600 square miles less than the area of Quebec.

The world's largest fig tree stands 18 miles west of Kingman, Ariz., near U. S. Highway 66.

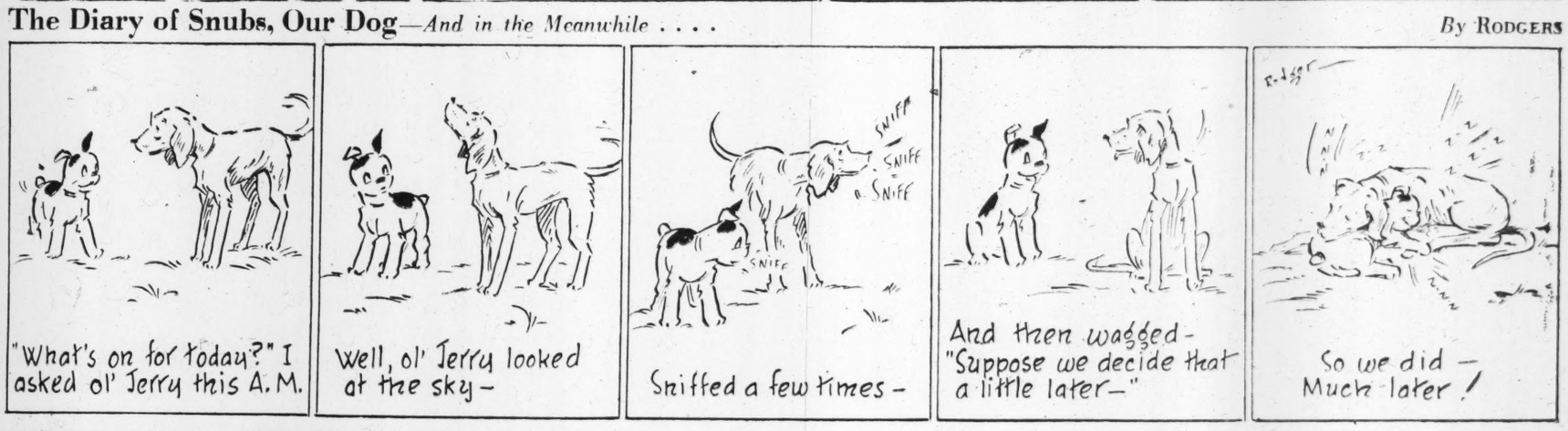
A Verse for Today . . .

For if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?—I TIM. 3:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Address . . .* By LE PELLEY


IT'S WONDERFUL TO HAVE A LETTER FROM POPPY — BUT SHE DIDN'T PUT HER ADDRESS IN IT!
I GUESS SHE FORGOT!
WELL, LOOK AT THE POSTMARK ON THE ENVELOPE! THAT WILL TELL US SOMETHING...
POSTMARK?
OH, WOE — I THREW THE ENVELOPE AWAY!
FIND ANYTHING YET??
NOT YET
ASHES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And in the Meanwhile . . . .* By RODGERS


"What's on for today?" I asked ol' Jerry this A.M.
Well, ol' Jerry looked at the sky—
SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
Sniffed a few times—
And then wagged— "Suppose we decide that a little later—"
So we did — Much later!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gullible!* By THE HAGERS

A LONE GRAY GULL FLEW IN FROM SEA. "I'M STOPPING HERE FOR LUNCH" SAID HE.
"MY SANDWICHES PLEASE SHARE," SAID I. THE SEA GULL GAVE A PIERCING CRY.
"COME AND GET IT, BOYS!" HE CRIED. THEN GULLS APPEARED ON EVERY SIDE.
MY GUEST, I FOUND OUT WITH A SHOCK, WAS SCOUTING LUNCHEON FOR HIS FLOCK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

American—and Christian

American non-interventionists have been asking President Roosevelt to intervene to make peace. Now that he has made a splendid peace proposal, far more just, practicable—and more American—than anything Hitler has offered, they are reduced to saying in effect that it was made in London.

The comment of Senator Clark of Idaho is typical of the manner in which isolationists misread both the immediate news and the world situation:

> It is significant to me that our foreign policy is released from London on the radio rather than from the United States.

The fact is that the declaration was released simultaneously in Washington and London. The text was actually given to newspapermen at the White House about a half hour before Mr. Attlee began to read it on the radio.

This inaccuracy about releases is a small matter of course—in comparison with the colossal misconceptions which caused the Senator recently to propose that the United States should take "control of this whole hemisphere" and set up puppet governments. It isn't nearly as serious as the failure of critics to notice and mention that the peace program bears many marks of American authorship and embodies historic American ideals.

Certainly in rejection of aggrandizement, in insistence on self-government, and freedom of the seas, in non-recognition of conquest (once known as the "Stimson doctrine," a second cousin of Wilsonian self-determination), in freedom of trade (the Hull policy), in aspirations for improved labor standards and social security, in hopes for disarmament and the abandonment of force (Kellogg's "war as an instrument of national policy")—in all these this program carries a genuine American flavor.

We emphasize the American stamp on this program only to expose the weakness of the claim that it was manufactured in Britain. But only a narrow sense of nationalism would claim a monopoly on the ideas in it. The peace must be much bigger than any nation. This program for it is more than American, more than British-American. It has a universal basis. The "common principles" laid down by the President and Prime Minister have their roots in the eternal verities of justice and liberty.

The real question about the Roosevelt-Churchill peace program is not whether it was announced first on one side of the Atlantic or who was its chief author. For Christians the question is whether the Eight Points afford the best alternative to a paganistic Nazi "new order." For Americans the question is whether support of this program will serve national ideals and interests better than non-support.

We have every confidence that the Christian people of the United States will have no trouble in answering these questions rightly. The whole spirit of the declaration is illumined by a willingness to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. In justice, magnanimity, honesty, forbearance, forgiveness, and practical cherishing of the weak, it expresses more Christianity than any blueprint of world peace so far offered by governments.

Concentrating the Sting

Two States, Colorado and Michigan, this year have reduced the number of their tax-collecting agencies from four to three. Nine States still scatter their tax-collecting function among four offices; and two—Wyoming and Missouri—have five and six such offices respectively.

Seven American States have consolidated their taxing agencies completely into one office. These, according to the Public Administration Clearing House, are Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Utah.

This unification is really a service to the taxpayer. He may not like taxes but he can plan his budget better if he knows the worst at once than if his tax bills are coming in from several directions and at various times through the year.

The collector for Arlington County, Virginia, opposite the city of Washington, sends out at the beginning of the year a consolidated form on which the citizen can make his returns for all State and local taxes for the year—real estate, personal property, income, poll tax, and so forth. Later the tax bills arrive all in one envelope. This procedure is to be commended to other municipalities and to States.

A Music Center in America

The Berkshire Music Center is a new name to the world of music. After only two seasons it is a famous one.

Already world-famed is its parent organization, the popular Berkshire Symphonic Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Salzburg of America, this festival has been called, and there is every reason to predict that the Center—a school of advanced music training—will equal the high repute of the Festival.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, famous conductor of the Orchestra, and Director of the Center, dreamed of such a project for years. He tried to establish it first in Moscow. That was in 1914. The World War brought it to a quick end. A second try at it in White Plains, New York, in 1929, was frustrated by the depression.

Now America has, in the quiet Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, a Center that seems destined not only to endure, but to bring a new fame to the New World.

Here the pick of the talent in the country is brought to flower under the greatest music masters of the day. American musicians need no longer go to Europe; indeed, it may well be that Europe will come to America. This season found Scotland, Canada, and five Latin-American countries represented in the Berkshire school.

If the Center accomplishes the high aim of Dr. Koussevitzky to bring to the students "the truly spiritual essence of music, which stands high above the level of vulgar amusement and musical diversion," it cannot help but become an institution of world renown, a Center comparable in every way to the best traditions of Europe.

A Reform That Went Askew

Neither passengers nor porters apparently are happy about the 10-cents-a-parcel system which has been under trial in American railroad stations. One aspect of the subject is a matter of human relations and the cultivation of good will in contrast to the present leveling of all service—good, bad, or indifferent—to the same rate of reimbursement.

Many redcaps are reported to have testified at United States Department of Labor hearings in New York that they preferred the old free-tipping system under which they said they earned more money, enjoyed pleasanter relations with passengers, and were not subject to surveillance or rebuke for not selling enough baggage checks.

Passengers have noticed the difference. There is little incentive to extra service or special courtesy if the payment is a flat 10 cents per bag whether the redcap is solicitous about one's welfare, merely lukewarm, or actually surly and inattentive. Even under the new system special attention might be productive of an extra tip were it not for the fact that the 10-cent rate for each parcel—even a camera, an umbrella, or a book—has caused many passengers to believe they were being exploited.

Responsibility for the situation goes back to unionization of the porters and the union's suit against the railroads seeking to establish their status. The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled in 1938 that the redcaps were railroad employees, rather than concessionaires or licensees. This was because the railroads often had the porters mop floors or run elevators.

Then the wage-and-hour division of the Department of Labor held that tips were not wages and ruled that the railroads must pay the porters a minimum of 36 cents an hour. The railroads now collect the tips—which have become payments—and simply turn them back as wages. In some cases, the railroads may add to the receipts to pay the required wages, but many porters complain that they receive from 10 to 40 per cent less under the new plan.

A system which is so apparently unpopular, and perhaps even unjust, should be remedied. Possibly the railroads can recast entirely the status of the redcaps, putting them on the same basis as newsdealers, barbers, food purveyors, or other terminal concessionaires. The railroads always have been willing to supervise this service, but travelers may question whether this supervision requires supplanting the individual service system with a wage-and-fee system.

American automobiles are to be simpler next year, says the Office of Production Management, gadgets being omitted to conserve metal. Does that mean anything can be done toward eliminating the habitual horn tooter?

Our Readers Say—

Army Morale and the Draft

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the urging of the President and the War Department, Congress has enacted legislation declaring the national interests imperiled and authorizing retention of men in the Army for eighteen months beyond their original term of service. This means a tremendous ever-growing number of men in the United States Army, and with it the ever-growing problem of morale.

It is indisputably agreed that the morale of the army should be maintained at its highest peak because morale is the backbone and the life of the army. In fact, morale makes the success of an army regardless of what frightening materials of war are facing it.

This morale, or, "mental state, as of an army" (Webster), cannot be maintained at its highest peak if the men in that army have sound and reasonable causes why they should be deferred. Each selectee should be made to feel that his case was given every consideration possible, under the law, that justice was done him. In this way only, I feel, can the rank and file of our newly drafted army become useful parts of a successful army. In other words, the spirit of the Selective Service Act should predominate.

Local draft boards should be extremely careful to interpret the spirit of this Act so that in no case would injustice occur. Now that the time of service for the draftee has been extended it is even more imperative that the local draft boards use the soundest judgment. It would also be well if they reconsidered those cases which are "border line."

COBBY

Newtonville, Mass.

Resistance and Christianity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some Christians believe in non-resistance to Hitler because of Biblical admonitions like this one: "Resist not evil, but overcome evil with good." But the fact today is this: that those who have "resisted not evil" have not been allowed "to overcome evil with good." In every case since the first step of Hitler into power, because people, frequently for good Christian pacifist reasons, would not stop him, the refusal to resist him has led to a strengthening of all the forces of evil everywhere—until most of the concrete gains which Christianity has brought to society during the last centuries have been wiped out, or are in danger of being wiped out.

Christians seem to have to make a choice between evils these days. There is no possible escape for anyone. If they refuse to resist Hitler, they automatically join forces with him. (Vide the German nation, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Lowlands, Spain, France, the Balkans—all of whom have been made to hand over their land, resources, food, factories, and manpower for the use of Hitler and his war machine—which is hardly "overcoming evil with good.")

The idea that Christ Jesus never resisted evil does not seem to fit in with the story of the temptation in the wilderness. That is the record of his preparation to resist evil in all the shapes and forms in which it happens to be presenting itself at the moment, to every Christian on earth. In every case, particularly in the case of selling oneself to the devil for bread or power, Jesus simply set a course of absolute resistance for himself—and he never swerved from it.

KATHARINE HAYDEN SALTER

Madison, Wis.

Noise of the City

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your account of the future ideal St. Louis, and wish to suggest to the planners something really ideal: that they put all factories, foundries and machine shops in a zone or district to themselves, so the noise won't disturb downtown hotels, homes, apartments.

Within a stone's throw of my hotel window is a factory which makes more noise than a cheap brass band. I find it about the same in most cities. Nearby the "clanging bells of time" from an outdoor clock tell one the time whether or no.

Surely in planning an ideal city these things are important.

J. C. MONROE

Cincinnati, Ohio

Victory Over Nazi Terror

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

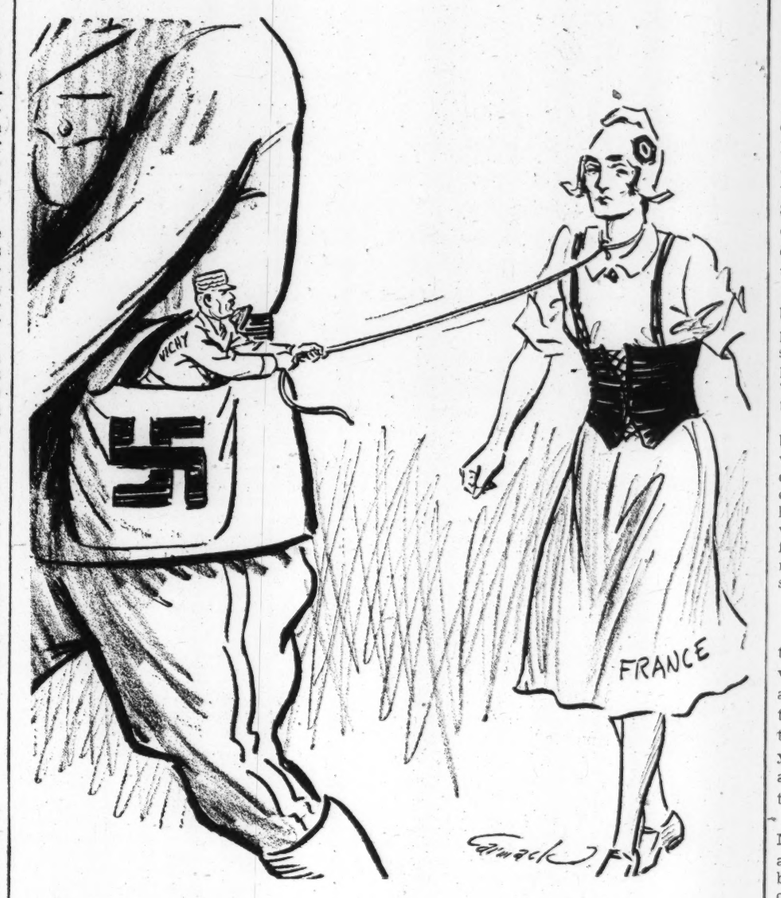
In your editorial, "Motif of Victory," the statement is made: "There are two coincidences here, one of them obvious and of no importance. The letter V is the Roman equivalent of the figure 5." But ancient Jewish meaning of the figure 5 is "God in government." This "coincidence" seems as important as the French "victory over the Nazi terror."

CHRISTIE L. TERPENING

Coldwater, Mich.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How Much Pull Has He?



British Letters Tell Stories of Deliverance

UPTON, WIRRAL

Dear Mrs. P:

At 7 o'clock in the evening, bombs were dropping in all directions, two houses behind us were demolished, and the blast more or less wrecked our home. There simply was not a safe spot in it. But we were wonderfully protected, and led out to a shelter, where we spent the rest of the night. . . .

After some weeks I heard my husband's ship had been torpedoed and sunk. I am grateful to say by applying the Truth he was saved. He and ten others were on a small raft for two and a half days, without food and water, before being picked up. I am sorry to say the others all died of exposure. In fact up to the moment he is the only known survivor from his ship. . . .

Unfortunately he did not know our home had been bombed and arrived there in the early hours in the morning. However he eventually found me.

We then found other rooms, and soon got comfortably settled. But it was not to be for long. We had another dreadful raid, and once again our home was destroyed . . . but . . . we came out alive.

Over here we are confident of victory, and we know Truth must and will prevail. There is a great sense of unity, and far more love, and kindness being shown on every side.

BEATRICE McMILLAN

ALTRINCHAM, CHESHIRE

Dear Friend:

I am the Almoner for The Mother Church War Relief Committee on behalf of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Altrincham, Cheshire, and it was my pleasure to work far into the night last night, sorting one of the large packing cases sent over to us from our friends in Canada and the U. S. A.

I came across a wee blue dress which you have made and found the note attached (which I have, of course, left on) and I felt so touched I cannot resist sending to you this note of gratitude and thanks. I wanted you to know how much we here are strengthened and encouraged by these expressions of Love contained in these cases and could you see the faces and hear the gratitude expressed by those who receive the articles, you would, I am sure, feel amply repaid.

I visited a home this week wherein are 24 expectant mothers whose homes and all possessions were laid waste recently in one of the Liverpool raids. Their clothing consists of just what they happened to be wearing. Yqu can therefore realize what it means to them to be supplied with full outfits of baby clothes and clothing for themselves, all of excellent quality and of high standard, such as we always receive from our dear friends across the sea. . . . The leavening that is going on in this way is marvellous. The spirit of these people is wonderful—they never grumble.

(MRS.) HELEN GLEDHILL

LONDON

. . . All your friends were protected during that awful onslaught of evil and all feel strengthened because they have been through the valley of the shadow again. . . . While it would be quite untrue to say one never feels afraid during this Armageddon, it is true to say that one is wondrously upheld and can vision . . . the approaching of that Seventh Day of Rest, of Love.

Sometimes it is not easy to love the enemy, when sad stories are repeated and terrible happenings are known. But it is remarkable how little hatred there is . . . but it is not people against which we fight—it is impersonal. . . . England is the England you knew. Her lovely lanes are still worth fighting for, if there were nothing else. . . .

It must be wonderful in Canada to go about your business as usual—the sun shining and the sky unblemished by enemy planes. Houses and buildings still intact, no pall of smoke, no red glare, no explosions, no din unbelievable. . . . Yet I would not leave this ruined city. . . . How the world must love London. I never knew how much I loved her indomitable spirit until lately.

Thank God for a Prime Minister who will not budge—even as dear Abe Lincoln would not budge. . . . The Germans are trying to create a perversion of the word and treachery always heralds their approach. . . . Although we . . . as a nation . . . slept soundly on this stupid falsity, yet we were not to be mesmerized once we perceived what was up.

EVE.

Dear Miss ——

. . . No one fears invasion; therefore we know it cannot possibly come under present mental conditions. There is belief in the use of poison gas as a desperate means of attack but there is no vicious, poisonous thought in the hearts of British people; so how can it reach us? The attitude of folks to Hitler and all he stands for is the attitude of people to a notorious criminal—catch him and render him justice, but there is no thought of the "eye for an eye" malice of 1914-1918. . . .

In spite of all evidence to the contrary I feel that Britain is rising beyond the reach of violence, our worst days are over, and this new invasion will have no more effect than the Lilliputians on Gulliver.

B. C.

The Song of a Little Gray Bird

There is a square in the midst of a Chinese city. The paths trodden from day to day by thousands of feet are bumpy, covered with fragments of paper, and thin powder-like dust. Thousands of feet pass here: the feet of the itinerant food peddlers pushing before them one-wheeled carts loaded with rice cakes; the feet of the debonair Chinese clerks in elegant silk slippers; the feet of gray-clad Chinese soldiers in clumsy leather shoes; the tiny feet of the Chinese women, or thick padded soles of the Manchu shoes.

The air is tremulous with sound; the rickshaw coolies yell at the passers-by; the automobile horns toot frantically; caravans of mule carts on huge wooden wheels rumble by. The vendor of "tofu," a yellow bean curd, advertises the supreme qualities of his product. Over all of this dust floats in a gossamer curtain. It hangs over the buildings, the traffic, the square.

But it does not bother the Chinese who sit on the wooden benches resting, watching the languidly sailing clouds. Neither the superficialities of the Western civilization, nor the iron noises of the city can make the Chinese turn his eyes away from the sky. For ages it has been the symbol of nature, the symbol of an undying universe. Blue is the favorite color of clothing; blue is the color of Chinese porcelain. Sky is the path of the grim dragons and the revelations of colors. The eyes of a Chinese never get tired of looking at the sky.

Nightly, sky is the privilege of skygazers and philosophers. In the daytime, it is the privilege of the rich, the idle, or the nature lover. And all Chinese are nature lovers. The sky and the green hillside have been sung hundreds of times in the best-known odes of the Chinese poets. But even the sky and the green hillside the Chinese will give up for the song of a bird.

Before the palaces with upturned roofs, and before the humble shacks of the artisans are cages with small captive singers. The larks are the favorites, for not only do they delight with continuous twittering, gurgling and cooing, but amuse with clever imitations. They meow like a cat, or moan like a pigeon.

Sometimes the lucky ones are able to combine the pleasures of lying on the green hillside, looking at the sky, and listening to the song of a bird. Carefully covered with a piece of cloth, the cage, in the shape of a flattened watermelon, is carried to a green hillside. There its proud owner dozes in the sun listening to the bird sing. And then he forgets the roar of the city in the metallic convulsions of modernization. For him, listening to the song of the little gray bird, it is still China of the old days—China of the green bamboo groves and moon-shaped doorways.

T. A.

The Wide Horizon

Haven in the Emerald Hills

By Madeline Whitfield

The return of the transport West Point from Lisbon took me back to the little dream city of Cintra, where so many Americans had been awaiting repatriation. Many may still be waiting there. As early as January it was estimated that upwards of 500 United States nationals had moved away from the overcrowded capital to Cintra, where accommodation had been found for them by the American Consulate.

For a period of enforced waiting it would be hard to find a retreat more liable to bring peace and solace to the mind of the homesick or the war-weary than this jewel of a place, with its kindly inhabitants. Perhaps "small town" would better describe its size, though not its character.

Nothing that implies bustle or the probability of growth should be applied to Cintra, which has a dignity, a grandeur and an air of serene finality in its perfection. Like some other famous cities of the world it is built on hills, from which one looks across luxurious valleys to the Atlantic. It centers around the famous old Moorish palace whose gray pile rises like an agate set in the emeralds of surrounding hills.

* * *

Great use is made of tiles in the decoration of the houses, some of which present whole façades of charming design, and here and there show traces of Chinese influence in their pagoda-like roofs. Blue and white is the prevailing color scheme, but green and yellow are also favorites and they lend an air of dainty charm to many Portuguese towns and villages.

On one side of the road which leads to Montserrat rise richly wooded mountains, and on the other the land falls steeply away, beyond moss-covered walls, through gardens of camellia and a wealth of vegetation to the plains below. Donkeys are a frequent means of transport and are as picturesque as their human companions.

Not only the walls are moss-bound, but the trees themselves glow with a velvet richness of stem and branch from which grow myriads of ferns both great and small. The "emerald" feeling is everywhere. Down the mountainside and underneath the road gushes a waterfall which adds its everlasting murmur to the general enchantment. Old gray stone semipalaces of medieval aspect peep here and there from among the trees—any one of them might house the Sleeping Beauty—and in the background, mounting guard on twin pinnacles of rock away up in the sky, stand castles which one would not think to find outside the illustrated pages of a fairy tale.

* * *

The road forks upwards past the place where, in 1808, was signed the convention which freed Portugal from the French, and steeply downwards until it reaches a certain farmstead (*quinta*) whence, in the form of flowered lane and ancient cobbled pathway, it reaches the valley road to the coast.

The *quinta* is 400 years old. It is approached by a courtyard overhung with tall plane trees which cast their mottled shade over the grassy cobbles and an ancient stone fountain of exquisite design. In the outer wall of the house a little spring tumbles into a stone basin and in the same manner, within, it provides the blue-and-white tiled dining room with an unfailing stream of drinking water and the softest mealtime music. The garden slopes away to lemon groves and all the rich variety of that fertile land.

How many of these American citizens who returned homeward on the West Point left their haven with a twinge of regret? It is to be hoped that the unfailing courtesy and kindliness of the Portuguese people (and—no small thing—their patience with the thousands of foreigners who have sought their hospitality and who cannot speak their language), combined with the beauty of their country, will earn for them a rich reward in tourist traffic when the war is over.

Mirror of World Opinion

Price-Control Needs

Price-control legislation needs a mechanism as big as the NRA. It can succeed only by the formation of codes and code authorities. . . . Congress should scrutinize carefully the drafts of price-control legislation but should not make the mistake of attempting to exempt politically powerful groups such as cotton growers or distributors of farm products—*United States News.*

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